

Socialist landslide gives Mitterrand absolute control

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 21

The Socialist Party won a historic victory in tonight's second ballot of the French parliamentary elections and the Communist Party suffered an historic defeat. With an estimated 296 seats, the Socialists have obtained some 50 seats more than the absolute majority of 246 in the new National Assembly, and seven times as many as the Communist Party which has been more than halved in strength by the irresistible force of the Socialist landslide.

Paradoxically, the Communists may reap Cabinet posts in spite of their mauling at the hands of the voters. The Socialist Party's record has only once been bettered in this century; by the Gaullist victory in the June 1968 backlash against the students' and workers' unrest of the previous May. They are now in sole command of the new Parliament and in a position to translate into law, without any party on their right or on their left, all the policies contained in their programme.

The question is which programme: the Socialist manifesto of 1980, with its strong Marxist overtones; or the "socialist project" adopted earlier this year on the eve of the presidential election campaign, with its emphasis on doctrinal principles like nationalization, or President Mitterrand's own campaign promises, which are distinctly more social democratic in tone.

Whatever the answer to this question, it is abundantly clear that a clear majority of French voters, which has been translated into an overwhelming majority of members of Parliament by the amplifying effects of the majority voting system, have opted for a social democratic type of society, and not for a socialist one, and even less for the Marxist variety.

They have shown this through their two successive rejections of the Communist Party, on April 26 and on June 14, when it lost about one million voters.

It is also abundantly clear, as several commentators emphasized this evening, that the Socialists also have sole responsibility for the success or failure of their policy. They cannot, like their Gaullist predecessors, plead the divisions of the government majority in mitigation of it.

That is why there is a strong probability that France, for the first time since 1946, will have Communist ministers in the Government. M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, stated explicitly tonight that it was a possibility, and there would be talks tomorrow between the two parties. M. Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, for his part, emphasized that his party was prepared to accept the principle of joint Cabinet responsibility.

Whatever the shock, the presence of Communists in the Government would be to confide both in business circles in France and to foreign opinion. President Mitterrand is likely to decide that, as they have no hold over him and are a diminished political force, it is preferable to make them share in the responsibility for the conduct of affairs, than to leave them free to set up a left-wing opposition to his government if things become difficult for it.

This would also be in tune with his strategy of the union of the left, and the unequivocal following anchorage of Socialist policy, to which he owes his victory both in the presidential and in the parliamentary elections.

In a sense, the Socialist victory is almost too complete and the defeat of their enemies too resounding. The balance of political forces is now too one-sided—even more so than in the days of Gaullist domination. It will require enormous will and statesmanship on the part of M. Mitterrand to keep the many trends in his own party under control, and to steer the French ship of state on a steady course.

While the Socialists gained some 173 seats, more than doubling their strength, the Communists dropped from 86 to 43. The outgoing majority suffered a rout of similar proportions with Gaullist strength in the new parliament reduced from 155 to 81, and the Giscardian UDF from 119 to 71.

Alone of the leaders of this outgoing majority M. Jacques Chirac, the Mayor of Paris, had the honesty to concede on television tonight: "We must draw the lessons of events by seeking the causes in ourselves and not elsewhere. These were the failure of the outgoing majority to convince a majority of French voters that it could introduce the policy of change they wanted."

The completeness of the Socialists' victory was emphasized this evening by the devastation they wrought among leading personalities both of the outgoing majority and of the Communist Party. M. Georges Marchais was the only member of the secretariat of the Communist Party's central committee to recover his seat. All five others lost theirs.

On the other side of the political divide, a number of M. Giscard d'Estaing's former ministers and members of his staff were engulfed in the pink tide which has submerged the country. Worst off for the Giscardian UDF, it has lost the head of its parliamentary party, M. Roger Chénard, and its future as a coherent political force is very doubtful.

Today's voting participation was substantially higher than Sunday's, which almost bears an all time record for abstentions under the Fifth Republic, with the exception of the parliamentary elections of 1962. But even so, with a poll of around 76 per cent compared with just under 71 per cent a week ago, the results merely accentuated the trends of the first ballot.

Mitterrand promises democratic reforms, page 4

Communists offer support

From Ian Murray, Paris, June 21

M. Pierre Juquin, one of the Communist Party leaders who lost his seat in a Socialist in the first round of the French National Assembly elections, said tonight his party was immediately ready to take office in government.

The party supporters had loyally backed the Socialists throughout the campaign. Their votes had been decisive in winning the presidency for M. Mitterrand and had confirmed that victory in the legislative elections. The conditions had therefore been met for the Communists to assume their full role within the Government of the left.

M. Georges Marchais, leader of the Communist Party, said in the course of a radio discussion with M. Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party, that he was quite prepared to agree to the principle of collective Cabinet responsibility if Communists were to be given a seat in government.

"Our two parties will keep their identity," he said. As far as he was concerned, there was no obstacle which could stop the participation of Communists in government, even on issues such as foreign policies.

M. Jospin thanked the millions of voters of all classes who had made "this historic victory" possible. Tonight was a time for joy, tomorrow would be a time for work.

M. Jospin claimed in his victory statement not only had the Socialist Party won absolute majority, but the Communist Party had won all the 43 seats where it was standing because of the way Socialist supporters had loyally transferred their vote. It remains to be seen whether this means that the Socialists may now consider bringing Communists into government.

The clear result, he said, had



amplified the success of President Mitterrand and showed that the people had rejected "the propaganda of fear of the defeated right".

M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, said the historic victory meant that France had rediscovered its real face, that of human rights. "The French have chosen to lift up their heads," he said.

The Socialist Party had decided to master progress and to put it at the service of mankind. It had the confidence now to reconcile man with his environment.

The size of their victory gave the party an added responsibility, he said. It had to know and learn its limits. To bring about the great changes planned, it would need the help of the greatest number of people, but it had both the will and the necessary time.

M. Jacques Chirac, leader of the RPR Gaullist, said that

France had gone down a road where it would meet nothing but disappointment. "The Socialist methods will fail here as they have failed everywhere else," he said.

M. Chirac said he had fought with all his strength with no other thought than the future of his country; but the desire for change was stronger and most of the people had turned against the policies of the past 20 years.

M. Michel Pinton, spokesman for the Giscardian UDF movement, said in his view the Socialists were trying to do to the Communists "because you cannot govern France with the backing of just 25 per cent of the electorate." There were also tactical reasons for such a relationship, since the Socialists wanted to involve the Communists in the Government.

The UDF would now play its role in opposition in a constructive way.

France had gone down a road where it would meet nothing but disappointment. "The Socialist methods will fail here as they have failed everywhere else," he said.

M. Chirac said he had fought with all his strength with no other thought than the future of his country; but the desire for change was stronger and most of the people had turned against the policies of the past 20 years.

M. Michel Pinton, spokesman for the Giscardian UDF movement, said in his view the Socialists were trying to do to the Communists "because you cannot govern France with the backing of just 25 per cent of the electorate." There were also tactical reasons for such a relationship, since the Socialists wanted to involve the Communists in the Government.

The UDF would now play its role in opposition in a constructive way.

Chay Blyth reaching the United States yesterday to win "The Observer"/Europe 1 transatlantic yacht race. He and Rob James sailed 3,000 miles from Plymouth in 14 days, 13 hours, 54 minutes, clipping three days off the previous record.

One dead and 16 hurt in London Tube fire

By Sarah Segue

A middle-aged man died and 16 people, six men and 10 women, were taken to hospital after a fire broke out in a cable store cupboard between two tunnels at Goodge Street London Transport underground station yesterday.

Casualties were taken to the University College Hospital nearby and three people, a train driver and two women in their 20s, were detained overnight for observation. A train guard was also being treated for smoke inhalation, but the other casualties were allowed home.

Passengers, trapped in three trains, were evacuated and people in one train were walked back along the track to Warren Street station after an attempt by a second train to push it into Goodge Street failed.

Divisional Fire Officer Douglas Richardson said: "There was certainly no sign of panic. We just led them out. We led them to safety in as slow and as calm a way as we could."

The fire, discovered at 5.45 pm, was in a store cupboard in the north-bound tunnel of Goodge Street, underground on

the Northern Line. One train had stopped at Goodge Street and people were brought out of the station overcome by smoke.

Mr Richardson said people were choking and distressed. There was a lot of smoke, a not tremendous risk, he said.

He was unable to say how many passengers had been evacuated from the tunnel but hundreds of passengers were thought to have been trapped in other Northern Line trains when the power was switched off for the rescue.

Among the casualties taken to University College Hospital were Miss Sharon Shacter, aged 22, and her mother, Mrs Barbara Shacter, aged 48. Miss Shacter said she smelt smoke coming through the window.

It is not yet known what caused the fire at Goodge Street. It was the third fire in recent weeks at London Underground stations.

The other two were on the Piccadilly Line at Covent Garden and Russell Square on June 11 and are being investigated by London Transport police.

Photograph, page 2

Job losses will 'keep on rising'

By Francis Williams

Britain is facing more than another decade of sluggish economic growth, continued high inflation and mounting unemployment, according to the latest forecast from Cambridge Econometrics published today.

Manufacturing production and total industrial output will still be below 1979 levels in 1990, inflation will be running at 10 per cent a year, while unemployment is predicted to climb steadily to 15 million by 1985 and a peak of 4 million over the following 10 years.

In the short term Cambridge Econometrics sees "no sign of any sustained economic recovery this year or next, though the recession has now been reached."

Instead it expects the Government to engineer a classic pre-election boom in 1983 by cutting the basic rates of income tax to 25 per cent, even at the cost of abandoning its objective of further reducing public sector borrowing.

"By this stage in the Government's life we believe that a dramatic cut in direct taxes will become a political imperative," the report says.

Cambridge Econometrics is the commercial arm of an economic modelling research project at the University and is not connected with the Cambridge Economic Policy Group headed by Mr Wynne Godley.

The report does not expect the Government's objective of single figure inflation by early next year to be achieved, mainly because of sterling's recent fall.

It sees inflation slipping from an average of 12.1 per cent this year to 11 per cent in 1982, and remaining around these levels for the subsequent four years. This is in sharp contrast to Mrs Thatcher's statement last week that the Government was aiming for nothing less than cutting inflation to low single figures.

Continued inflation above 10 per cent per annum, and the unemployment over the medium term highlight the failure of the present government's monetarist experiment," the report says.

Unions to press Fowler over rail cash 'strings'

By David Felton and Peter Hill

Rail union leaders later today will press Mr Norman Fowler, the Transport Minister, for clarification of the productivity strings which the Government intends to attach to its approval of funding the electrification programme to be undertaken by British Rail.

The minister will meet the rail unions and Sir Peter Parker, BR chairman, after he has made a statement to Parliament on the electrification programme discussed at last week's Cabinet meeting.

Union leaders believe the Government will be prepared to accept a plan involving investment of £720m over the next 10 years, but think that the Cabinet may want to delay the start of the programme.

The impression has grown over the past few days that BR will only be allowed to go ahead with electrification of the network after having satisfied the Government of profitability and productivity.

A delay would enable ministers to gauge the extent to which BR management was getting to grips with further reductions in staffing on the railways, which they believe are heavily overmanned.

For their part, the unions are expected to argue that the network is suffering because of a shortage of manpower, and will underline their concern by the present 10,000 unfilled vacancies.

The National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport

Salaries and Staffs Association will probably be prepared to talk about improved productivity measures although NUR leaders will be careful not to enter into any commitment ahead of the union's annual conference.

Confirmed on back page, col 8

Black teenager is stabbed to death after 500 riot in Peckham

By Craig Seton

Police in south London were yesterday hunting three white youths who stabbed a black teenager to death in Peckham only about an hour after 500 youths had rioted in the area.

The dead youth, aged about 18 or 19, had still not been identified last night. His death followed the violence in another part of Peckham on Saturday night, are still being treated as separate incidents; but some local people fear they are seriously inflaming racial tension in the area, which is only two miles from where serious rioting erupted in Brixton in April.

Three police officers were slightly injured, 30 shops were damaged or looted, and 30 people were arrested in the mainly black youth riot which happened just after a fair on Peckham Rye common closed down at about 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

Witnesses said a crowd of between 400 and 500 mainly black youths gathered by the common and charged into Rye Lane, the local shopping centre, smashing shop windows and taking goods. Police cars were pelted and in one incident a stolen camera was thrown

through a police car windscreen, hitting a policeman who needed 12 stitches.

The crowd left a trail of smashed shop windows for more than half a mile. Electrical and shoe shops seemed to have been the main target and the cost of damage and theft is expected to run into many thousands of pounds. The youths dispersed later in a housing estate nearby.

Scotland Yard said yesterday that two of the 30 people arrested had been charged, one with threatening behaviour and another with theft of a pedal cycle. Of the other 28 still being questioned, 26 were black and one was aged only 12. Other charges are to follow.

About an hour after that incident, the black youth was attacked in the Senol Fish Bar in Old Kent Road, about a mile and a half away, after an argument with three white youths, aged between 15 and 18.

The attacker fled and the black teenager staggered from the fish bar and collapsed outside a public house. He died later in Guy's Hospital.

Def. Chief Supt. Peter Bradbury, who is leading the investigation, said yesterday: "It appears to be a cold-blooded, callous and unprovoked attack on a young man." He appealed for anyone who might know the

youth to contact the police and asked for witnesses who may have seen the attackers.

The immediate cause of the flare-up on Saturday night was still unclear yesterday, as shopkeepers cleared damage and boarded up windows. Several said it was Brixton "all over again"; but other people in the area said the violence did not appear to be racially motivated or directed at the police and did not last long.

Mrs Ann Ward, a Southwark borough councillor and deputy leader of the council, said last night: "I think everyone is exaggerating how bad it was."

Four hundred skinheads, including several punks, ran amuck through Sheffield on Saturday after taking part in an organized peaceful march to protest against police harassment (Our Sheffield Correspondent writes).

Seize Bani-Sadr, Tehran orders

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, June 21

Iran's Revolutionary Prosecutor-General ordered the arrest of President Bani-Sadr last night, only hours after parliament had voted to impeach him.

In a statement suddenly broadcast by the state radio and television in the evening, the Prosecutor-General said the President was wanted on several counts. They included provoking groups to resist the country's legal institutions and encouraging prisoners to launch hunger strikes.

The speed of the announcement shocked political observers. They noted that it was made while Mr Bani-Sadr was still technically President. It is up to Ayatollah Khomeini to officially declare the President's dismissal, although there is no shadow of a doubt that he will do so.

In his announcement the Prosecutor-General said anyone who caught sight of the President should arrest him and take him to the nearest komiteh. These are local security centres.

He said that anyone harbouring the President or helping him in any provocative act would be prosecuted as criminals and collaborators. Anyone in any position helping him leave the country would also be "severely prosecuted", the statement said.

There was a hint in this that the Prosecutor-General was specifically referring to the armed forces the President once commanded, where there are still said to be pockets of great sympathy for his position.

Hojatollah Akh Ghorbani said that the President, moved by foreign radios that the President had already left the country were false.

He added: "Quite in contrast with his vain appeals for resistance Mr Bani-Sadr is now at large in order to escape punishment."

Although there have been loud public cries in the last few days for the execution of the President, it had not been expected that the judicial authorities would act with such haste. There is no sign that such a trial would turn the President into a political martyr to haunt the regime for many months to come.

Either the authorities believe the President is out of the country, or they believe he is so close to being so dramatic, or they have calculated that the opposition that would greet such a move would pose no serious threat to the regime's grip on power.

The last that is accurately known of the President's whereabouts is that he was in Tehran last Tuesday. Since then he has slipped into hiding, officials say they believe he is moving from house to house in the capital. His wife was arrested in Tehran yesterday but later released, according to the state radio.

The vote this afternoon to impeach the President was greeted in Parliament by cries of "death to Bani-Sadr".

Within minutes of the vote, Hojatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker, told about 500 demonstrators outside that he would immediately take the decision to Ayatollah Khomeini.

The vote was emphatic—177 voted to declare the President "politically incompetent"; one voted against and 12 abstained.

As the weary-looking Speaker prepared to journey up to the Ayatollah's north Tehran home with the decision, thousands of jubilant fundamentalist supporters marched through the centre of the city acclaiming the vote. "We are the party of God," they cried. "For sure the President must be executed. Be careful, he doesn't run away."

Today's second day of debate on the motion was dominated by the violence that erupted in the capital and elsewhere yesterday, claiming at least 24 lives.

The authorities today delivered a harsh response to that violence, executing 15 supporters of the Marxist group involved in the rioting in Tehran's Evin prison this morning. The state radio said "most" of those executed had personally been involved in the disturbances.

But the debate itself ended on a festive note, deputies laughing and chatting spiritedly as they cast their coloured voting cards in two silver pots. [Ankara: Western diplomatic sources here said today that they believed President Bani-Sadr has left Iran (Reuters reports).]

The sources, speaking after conversations with senior Turkish officials, said they believed the Iranian President may have fled to Turkey, which borders north-east Iran, but that he was probably no longer in this country.

"We don't know where he has gone, but we believe he is no longer in Iran", one senior diplomat said.

Wimbledon sets a record

By Rex Bellamy

The seedings suggest that a girl aged 19 has an outside chance of winning £25,752 (almost twice the total sum paid out in prize money when open competition was introduced in 1968) by winning

seven singles matches and eleven doubles during the Wimbledon championships, which begin today. The total prize fund for the five championships is a record £282,428, plus £15,368 for the two plate events.

Jana Mandlikova, of Czechoslovakia, a steady Australian and French singles champion, is seeded second in the women's singles, eighth with Betty Stove in the women's doubles, and fourth with Ilie Nastase in the

mixed doubles. The last triple champion, Billie Jean King, won £3,550 for the feat in 1973.

Missing out of the women's champion, Evonne Cawley, who recently had a baby, Mrs King, who has withdrawn from serious competition. Greer Stevens, who has married and retired, Gene Mayer and Kim Warwick (both injured) and four men who dislike playing on grass.

Four teenagers have been seeded to reach the last eight of the women's singles and one of them, Tracy Austin, seems the likeliest winner.

Wimbledon guide, page 7

Pope rests after sudden return to Rome hospital

The Pope was resting after returning to the Rome hospital where he was operated on after the attack on his life last month. Alarm about an intestinal infection requiring an operation has abated and the

cause of his recent high temperature has been attributed to symptoms of pleurisy. A communiqué said constant movement had affected the Pope's recovery and tests had been advised.

Botham to stay despite defeat

an Botham was reappointed as England captain for the second Test match against Australia at Lord's next week after England had been defeated by four wickets in the first Test at Trent Bridge.

Plan agreed for EEC budget

The European Commissioners banished their officials and met in a Belgian seaside hotel over the weekend to put the finishing touches to their plan for a reform of the EEC budget.

Eleven killed in Cairo rioting

Government threats and a show of power by the police, and the military were rioting in Cairo between Muslims and Coptic Christians, which left 11 people dead and about 80 injured. Thousands of soldiers and policemen struggled to control the fighting, which apparently started over Muslim plans to build a mosque on land earmarked for a Coptic church.

'Yes' to missiles

Herr Helmut Schmidt, ignoring protests from Protestant churchmen, reiterated West Germany's willingness to have new nuclear missiles stationed on its soil, but said other Nato countries, such as Holland, must also accept them.

IRA aid attacked

Mr Dennis Canconnan, Labour spokesman on Northern Ireland, condemned United States supporters of the IRA after a campaign and a flame thrower, among other weapons allegedly destined for Ulster, were found in New York.

Home News	2, 3	Events	26	Science	2
Overseas News	4, 5	Features	27	TV & Radio	7-10
Upcoming	6	Obituary	13	Theatre, etc	25
Arts	11	Parliament	14	Tripos results	14
Book review	15-20	Premium Bonds	26	25 Years Ago	14
Business	14	Property	23	Weather	14
Court	26	Education	14	Wills	14
crossword	26	Page 20			
Index	12				

science report is on page 2; Personal, pages 23 and 24; Times Information Service, back page

A bridge to property worldwide.

Tower Bridge stands out above all Thames bridges for its integrity of design and long tradition of bringing together people and property—between two banks.

Like the bridge, J.L.W. opens its doors to worldwide trade and is a well established route to commercial and industrial property.

J.L.W. provides a close linked worldwide network of professional people highly experienced in the following aspects of property:

- BUILDING MANAGEMENT
- PROPERTY INVESTMENT
- PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS
- PROJECT MANAGEMENT
- BUILDING SURVEYING
- DEVELOPMENT
- ACQUISITION
- INVESTMENT
- VALUATION
- AUCTIONS
- RESEARCH
- FINANCE
- SALES

Jones Lang Wootton
Chartered Surveyors
International Real Estate Consultants

109 Mount Street, London W1Y 2AS. Tel. 01-433 0040. Telex 23655.
Kent House, Telegraph Street, Moorgate, London EC2A 7JL. Tel. 01-639 9040

Labour attack on US backing as IRA cache is found

American support for the IRA was condemned by Mr. Denis Connaughton, Labour spokesman on Northern Ireland, yesterday after a big arms discovery in New York.

Mr. Connaughton, MP for Mansfield, said he hoped certain Americans, including Mr. Edward Koch, Mayor of New York, would learn a lesson from the weapons seized by FBI agents.

Mr. Connaughton said: "Those Americans who put money into tin boxes, thinking they are doing something humane, should recognise that some of this money is spent on bombs and bullets."

The Northern Ireland Office said last night that two senior government officials had flown to America to try to counter IRA propaganda successes there.

A number of MPs have been to the United States to try to explain Britain's position. But Mr. Connaughton, who has represented the Labour Party on such visits, said: "Sometimes it is like talking to the deaf."

□ New York: Federal agents have charged three New Yorkers with planning to send a 20mm cannon, a flame thrower and an arsenal of other weapons to the IRA.

Patrick Mullin, aged 43, George Harrison, aged 67, and Thomas Joseph Falvey, aged 63, were released after putting up bail of \$100,000 (about £50,000).

Mr. Harrison and Mr. Falvey were arrested on Friday after it is alleged they paid an undercover agent \$16,000 in cash for 44 automatic weapons and two dozen shells for the 20mm cannon. Mr. Donald McGorty, an FBI special agent in charge of a division investigating international terrorism, said—

Reuter.

Move for political test blocked

□ The government's intention to test political opinion in Northern Ireland later this year over a resumption of talks with the IRA has been blocked before any firm decision has been announced. (Our Belfast Correspondent writes).

Mr. Seamus Mallon, deputy leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, has told Mr. Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, that the party is not interested in a settlement based entirely within Northern Ireland but only if there is an "elastic agenda" under which the crisis in the province can be discussed in a wider all-Ireland context.

He added that even in the unlikely event of agreement by the other parties to take part in the discussion on a wider front the SDLP would be absent un-

less questions over H-block had been resolved.

"We will concentrate our energies on the processes initiated by the Dublin summit," he said, "and will not be side-tracked into any other approach which would not only be unsuccessful but extremely damaging to the political process."

It had been suggested that the Government is considering talks either with individual political party leaders or in a more formal setting to explore the possibilities of a greater development of government powers.

IRA mortar attack seriously injures boy

□ A mortar bomb attack on an army base in West Belfast on Saturday night seriously injured Stephen Sweeney, a boy aged six, and slightly injured five soldiers.

Two young girls in an upstairs bedroom of a house in Beechfield Park near by escaped injury when one of the bombs crashed through the roof and failed to explode.

The attack was on the MacRory Park base on the Witerock Road. Five shells were fired in quick succession from a lorry which had been hijacked and was parked behind a row of houses 70 yards away. A number of shots were also fired.

Four of the mortar shells pierced the perimeter fence. Three exploded and caused damage inside the base and extensive damage to houses around it.

The injured boy was struck by shrapnel and wounded in the head. He was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital in Witerock Drive. He is said to be ill in hospital.

The bomb that struck the house landed a few feet from the girls' bedroom after crashing into the bathroom and finally failing to reach their bedroom door. In Witerock Crescent, a short distance away, a handicapped man was knocked from his wheelchair by the force of the blast.

The hundredth full-time member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary to die in Northern Ireland since the troubles began 12 years ago, was shot in Newry, co. Down on Saturday while having an off-duty drink at his local public house. He was Constable Neil Quinn, aged 53, married man and father of three who lived in the town and would have been 30 years in the RUC yesterday.

Constable Quinn, who was not in uniform, was shot at close range by two youths who drew up on a motorcycle outside the Bridge Bar in North Street.

They walked into the bar, drew pistols and fired at least nine shots at the policeman, who who managed to get behind the bar and staggered to the rear of the premises before collapsing. He died shortly afterwards.

The youths, who were wearing leather jackets and had their faces hidden by crash helmets, made off on their motorcycle towards the Irish border two miles away. The IRA admitted responsibility for the shooting.

Constable Quinn was the second member of the force to be murdered last week. A part-time officer, Constable Christopher Kyle, was shot on his way home from work at Omagh, co. Tyrone. This year 27 members of the security forces have been murdered, more than in the whole of 1980.

In Londonderry three policemen, and a policewoman were slightly hurt when an explosion demolished a derelict building in Sackville Street during rioting on Saturday.



Stephen Sweeney, aged six: struck by shrapnel.

Sheffield is given house sale targets

From Our Correspondent Sheffield

Sheffield City Council, which has bitterly opposed the sale of council houses, was yesterday set a target by the Government to sell at least 100 homes a week.

A delegation of councillors was also told by Mr. John Stanley, Minister for Housing, that offers must be made within seven months to the 3,700 tenants who want to buy their homes. The council has sold only one house and the Government had threatened to intervene.

Councillor David Blunkett, leader of Sheffield's controlling Labour group, said: "We informed Mr. Stanley of the past and future rate of progress on the sale of council houses, and of the steps ahead to process applications."

Councillor Graham Cheetham, the city's Conservative spokesman on housing, said: "The Labour members of the delegation made Mr. Stanley a firm promise they would stick to the conditions. But they would not give a timetable."

MP expects Havers action on Moonies

By Robin Young

Mr. David Mellor, Conservative MP for Wandsworth, said yesterday he was confident that Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, would announce on Wednesday that he will ask the Charity Commissioners to strip the Unification Church of Great Britain, the Moonies, of charitable status.

After Mr. Denis Orme, the spiritual director of the Unification Church in Britain, lost a libel action against the Daily Mail, the Charity Commission said there were no grounds to

Complaint over 'Sun' story on dead nurse rejected

Public interest in a nurse's death was so great that a daily newspaper was not wrong in publishing anonymous allegations about her character which bore on that legitimate public interest, the Press Council rules today.

The council rejected a complaint by Mr. J. G. Brennan of Swainson Road, Liverpool, that it was improper of The Sun to publish allegations about the dead nurse, Miss Helen Smith, and grant anonymity to her accuser, but found the presentation of the story distasteful.

In a front-page interview, Victor Chapple related an ex-lover's allegations of sexual encounters with Miss Smith, who was found dead after a party in Jiddah. The story said The Sun agreed not to disclose the man's identity, to protect his happy marriage.

Mr. Brennan complained to the editor that the article denigrated Miss Smith while giving anonymity to her former lover, and was an insult to her family and fair-minded people. For The Sun Mr. Ronald Spark replied that Miss Smith's death was a public issue: in the cause of justice the facts should be known.

Mr. Brennan then complained to the council, who was told by Mr. Chapple that his informant volunteered his story without asking for a penny. His information was checked before publication. Some people gave the impression Miss Smith was corrupted in Saudi Arabia. The former lover wanted to show that she was "devouring" men and drinking regularly long before she went there.

The Press Council's adjudication was: Dealing with this complaint the Press Council is not asked upon to assess the truth of the allegations reported.

Whether to publish those allegations about the character of the dead nurse without disclosing the identity of the man who made them was a difficult editorial decision.

By the time the decision faced the editor the circumstances of Miss Smith's death and the way the matter had been handled subsequently had become of considerable public interest. Miss Smith's conduct and character and those of others in the story bore on that legitimate public interest.

The Press Council finds The Sun's presentation of the story distasteful but does not find that it was wrong.

The complaint against The Sun is therefore rejected.

CANOEISTS DROWN

Two teenage boys from Cleator, near Whitehaven, Cumbria, drowned while playing in a two-man canoe at a flooded mine site near their home on Saturday. Police said the boat used by John Goodfellow, aged 16, and Colin Pratt, aged 15, appeared unsafe.

Estimates of Lord Kagan's liabilities vary between £1.5m and £3m. His legal and financial affairs will take many months to untangle. He still has property abroad including a home on the Costa del Sol in Spain where he stayed several months before his arrest and extradition from France last July. Close friends who had seen him during his imprisonment were not available for comment yesterday.

There have been rumours in West Yorkshire since the beginning of this year about the uncertain future of some Kagan companies.

One of the great mysteries of the Kagan saga is still unresolved: what is in Swiss bank accounts. Their contents were never fully revealed to the court at Leeds.

Lord Kagan, who was stripped of his knighthood while serving six of the 10 months imposed for theft and falsification of accounts, a sentence which was subsequently described as modest by the Court of Appeal, is faced with crippling financial liabilities.

These include a combination of fines imposed by Mr. Justice Jupp in addition to the prison sentence, legal costs, money he owes to Kagan Textiles of Elland, and unpaid tax claimed by the Inland Revenue.

Lord Kagan's release from Rudgegate Open Prison at Wetherby, West Yorkshire, this morning seems likely to lead to a legal and financial turmoil of greater complexity than that which led to his sentence at Leeds Crown Court in December.

Lord Kagan, who was stripped of his knighthood while serving six of the 10 months imposed for theft and falsification of accounts, a sentence which was subsequently described as modest by the Court of Appeal, is faced with crippling financial liabilities.

These include a combination of fines imposed by Mr. Justice Jupp in addition to the prison sentence, legal costs, money he owes to Kagan Textiles of Elland, and unpaid tax claimed by the Inland Revenue.

Lord Kagan's release from Rudgegate Open Prison at Wetherby, West Yorkshire, this morning seems likely to lead to a legal and financial turmoil of greater complexity than that which led to his sentence at Leeds Crown Court in December.

Lord Kagan, who was stripped of his knighthood while serving six of the 10 months imposed for theft and falsification of accounts, a sentence which was subsequently described as modest by the Court of Appeal, is faced with crippling financial liabilities.

These include a combination of fines imposed by Mr. Justice Jupp in addition to the prison sentence, legal costs, money he owes to Kagan Textiles of Elland, and unpaid tax claimed by the Inland Revenue.



A field day for field marshals. Field Marshal Sir Richard Hull (left), seems to be taking a different view from that of his colleagues, the field marshals Lord Harding of Petherton (second from left) Sir Roland Gibbs and Lord Carver, to their evident amusement. They were attending the dedication yesterday of a stained glass window to the memory of the late Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer at the Royal Memorial Chapel, Sandhurst. It was the tenth such window to be placed in the chapel.

Freedom and turmoil for Kagan

By Arthur Osman

Lord Kagan's release from Rudgegate Open Prison at Wetherby, West Yorkshire, this morning seems likely to lead to a legal and financial turmoil of greater complexity than that which led to his sentence at Leeds Crown Court in December.

Lord Kagan, who was stripped of his knighthood while serving six of the 10 months imposed for theft and falsification of accounts, a sentence which was subsequently described as modest by the Court of Appeal, is faced with crippling financial liabilities.

These include a combination of fines imposed by Mr. Justice Jupp in addition to the prison sentence, legal costs, money he owes to Kagan Textiles of Elland, and unpaid tax claimed by the Inland Revenue.

There have been rumours in West Yorkshire since the beginning of this year about the uncertain future of some Kagan companies.

One of the great mysteries of the Kagan saga is still unresolved: what is in Swiss bank accounts. Their contents were never fully revealed to the court at Leeds.

Estimates of Lord Kagan's liabilities vary between £1.5m and £3m. His legal and financial affairs will take many months to untangle. He still has property abroad including a home on the Costa del Sol in Spain where he stayed several months before his arrest and extradition from France last July. Close friends who had seen him during his imprisonment were not available for comment yesterday.

There have been rumours in West Yorkshire since the beginning of this year about the uncertain future of some Kagan companies.

One of the great mysteries of the Kagan saga is still unresolved: what is in Swiss bank accounts. Their contents were never fully revealed to the court at Leeds.

Estimates of Lord Kagan's liabilities vary between £1.5m and £3m. His legal and financial affairs will take many months to untangle. He still has property abroad including a home on the Costa del Sol in Spain where he stayed several months before his arrest and extradition from France last July. Close friends who had seen him during his imprisonment were not available for comment yesterday.

There have been rumours in West Yorkshire since the beginning of this year about the uncertain future of some Kagan companies.

One of the great mysteries of the Kagan saga is still unresolved: what is in Swiss bank accounts. Their contents were never fully revealed to the court at Leeds.

Estimates of Lord Kagan's liabilities vary between £1.5m and £3m. His legal and financial affairs will take many months to untangle. He still has property abroad including a home on the Costa del Sol in Spain where he stayed several months before his arrest and extradition from France last July. Close friends who had seen him during his imprisonment were not available for comment yesterday.

There have been rumours in West Yorkshire since the beginning of this year about the uncertain future of some Kagan companies.

One of the great mysteries of the Kagan saga is still unresolved: what is in Swiss bank accounts. Their contents were never fully revealed to the court at Leeds.

Estimates of Lord Kagan's liabilities vary between £1.5m and £3m. His legal and financial affairs will take many months to untangle. He still has property abroad including a home on the Costa del Sol in Spain where he stayed several months before his arrest and extradition from France last July. Close friends who had seen him during his imprisonment were not available for comment yesterday.

There have been rumours in West Yorkshire since the beginning of this year about the uncertain future of some Kagan companies.

One of the great mysteries of the Kagan saga is still unresolved: what is in Swiss bank accounts. Their contents were never fully revealed to the court at Leeds.

Estimates of Lord Kagan's liabilities vary between £1.5m and £3m. His legal and financial affairs will take many months to untangle. He still has property abroad including a home on the Costa del Sol in Spain where he stayed several months before his arrest and extradition from France last July. Close friends who had seen him during his imprisonment were not available for comment yesterday.

There have been rumours in West Yorkshire since the beginning of this year about the uncertain future of some Kagan companies.

One of the great mysteries of the Kagan saga is still unresolved: what is in Swiss bank accounts. Their contents were never fully revealed to the court at Leeds.

Estimates of Lord Kagan's liabilities vary between £1.5m and £3m. His legal and financial affairs will take many months to untangle. He still has property abroad including a home on the Costa del Sol in Spain where he stayed several months before his arrest and extradition from France last July. Close friends who had seen him during his imprisonment were not available for comment yesterday.

New ambulance strike looms

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Union leaders meet in London today to agree on a second national strike by the country's 17,000 ambulancemen over the Government's 6 per cent pay offer. But ambulancemen in London and Scotland are likely to preempt an official strike by calling their own 24-hour all-out stoppages this week.

National officials of the four unions involved in the dispute are expected today to call a strike later this week, probably on Friday, during which crews will provide only emergency cover.

The executive of the National Union of Public Employees, which has the largest membership among ambulancemen, decided on Saturday to reject calls from several areas for strikes without emergency cover.

That decision will anger staff in London and Scotland, where together there are nearly 5,000 ambulancemen. Scottish ambulancemen decided last week to repeat a 24-hour strike without emergency cover, and London unions conveners meet this morning to consider similar action.

That meeting will receive a report of a ballot of the 2,300 ambulancemen in the capital which is expected to back the

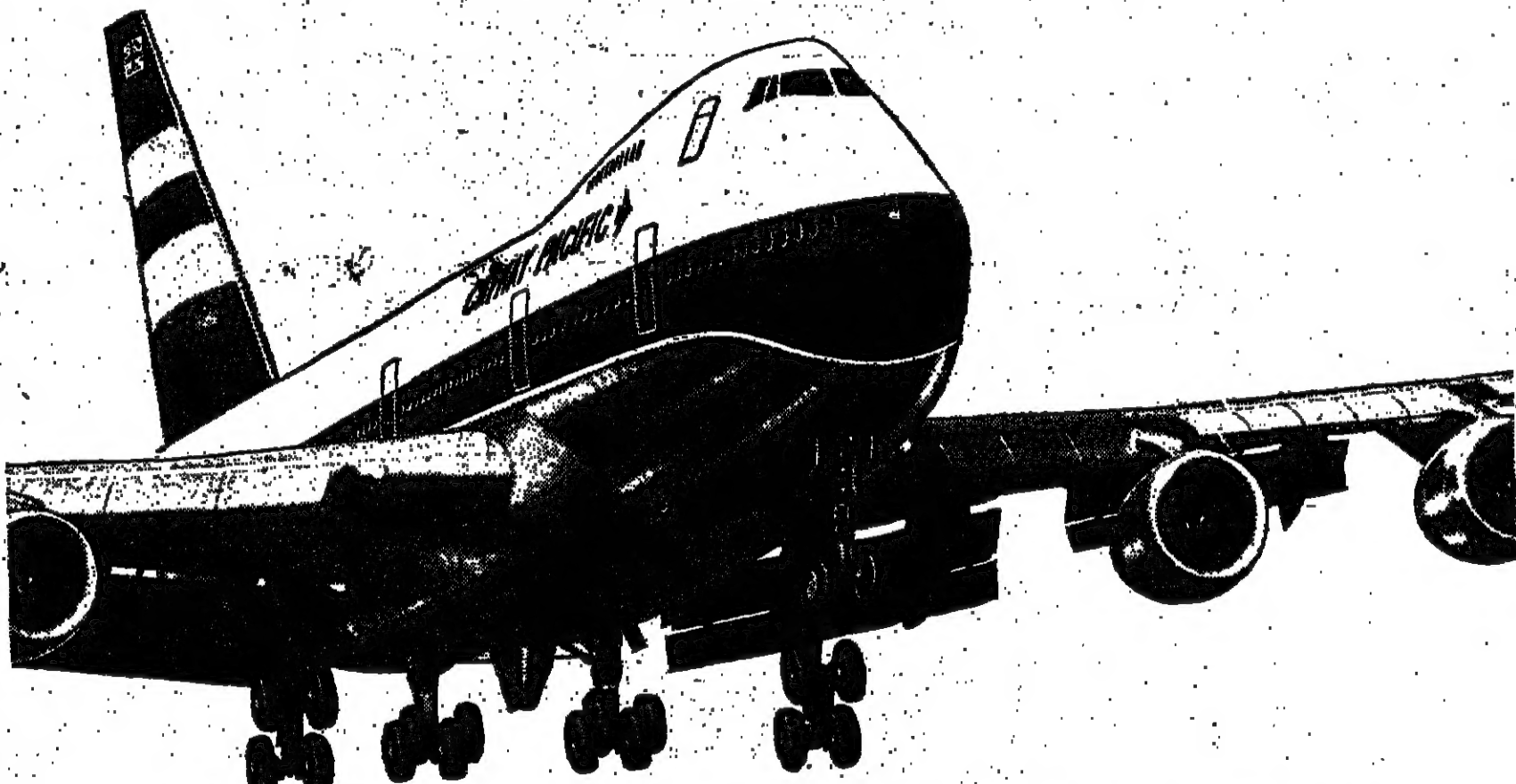
side taken by the local conveners. Further strikes can be expected.

London and Scottish ambulancemen will stand by in case of a disaster if all-out strikes are called. London staff did not take part in last Wednesday's national stoppage, having held their own strike on Monday, and while Scottish ambulancemen joined the strike, they refused to handle emergencies.

In another troubled area of the public services, the Civil Service dispute today enters its fifteenth week with the unions drawing up plans to intensify selective strikes and launch a big fund-raising campaign.

That decision will anger staff in London and Scotland, where together there are nearly 5,000 ambulancemen. Scottish ambulancemen decided last week to repeat a 24-hour strike without emergency cover, and London unions conveners meet this morning to consider similar action.

That meeting will receive a report of a ballot of the 2,300 ambulancemen in the capital which is expected to back the



HONG KONG DAILY NEWS

A Cathay Pacific exclusive

From July 1st there will be only one airline operating a daily, one-stop service between London and Hong Kong - Cathay Pacific. And Cathay Pacific is the only airline that has over 380 flights a week between Hong Kong and all the major cities of Asia, and on to Australia.

So if you're flying east, the Cathay Pacific 747 departs daily at 11.00 a.m. for Hong Kong via Bahrain. You can depend on us.

All seats fully bookable through your Travel Agent, or phone us on 01-930 7878.

BAHRAIN-BANGKOK-BRUNEI-DUBAI-FUKUOKA-HONGKONG-KUALA LUMPUR-LONDON-MANILA-MELBOURNE-OSAKA-PENANG-PERTH-PORT KAITUMA-SEOUL-SHANGHAI-SINGAPORE-SYDNEY-TAIPEI-TOKYO

The Swire Group

CATHAY PACIFIC

سكس انا انا

OVERSEAS

Communal rioting in Cairo leaves 11 dead

From Robert ...

Cairo, June 21

A large display of Egyptian flags and police power have been seen in the streets of Cairo since the outbreak of the rioting in the suburbs, which has left 11 people dead and about 80 injured.

Tens of thousands of troops and police were brought to the city to quell the rioting, which started on the night of the 19th and continued through the night of the 20th.

The rioting, which started on the night of the 19th and continued through the night of the 20th, was a result of the economic crisis in the country.

There were moments on Friday night when the disturbances began to spread across the city in a similar manner.

President Sadat has made no comment on the riots.

The riots began in one of the slums that occupy no more than a few square miles of the city.

It was here that the first violence occurred last Thursday, when a group of young men, some of whom were Christians, began to throw stones at the police.

The first troops to arrive were almost overwhelmed by the mobs and retreated while shouting and firing their tear gas canisters into the air.

By the weekend, Mr Nabawi, the Interior Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, had put an estimated 250,000 riot police, security men and troops around the Cairo slums.

Relations between Egypt's Muslim community and the Christian Copts have been tense since the 1967 war.

Muslims and Christians were involved in rioting in Alexandria last year and President Sadat has been criticised for his handling of the situation.

Although there are no reliable figures, the Coptic community was generally regarded as more wealthy than the Muslim community.

But the cause of the latest outbreak of rioting almost certainly has its roots in poverty.

At intervals along the main road beside the building site that prompted the fighting, men and women had to tiptoe through sewage.

As long as these conditions subsist, it is difficult to see how further rioting can be prevented.

Israel rejects UN condemnation of raid into Iraq

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, June 21

The Israeli Government today rejected the unanimous United Nations resolution condemning the attack which destroyed Iraq's nuclear reactor, and threatened similar preemptive action in future against any attempt by its enemies to manufacture nuclear weapons.

A statement outlining Israel's unrepentant stand was drawn up today at the last meeting of the Cabinet before next week's general election.

It was read personally to reporters by Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, who last night told an election rally that he preferred to have world-wide condemnation and no Iraqi reactor than the Israeli reactor and no condemnation.

Referring to Friday's security council resolution, Mr Begin said: "This unjust resolution gave expression to the double standard operating in the international body. The Iraqi dictatorships but a reserve in order to prepare secretly, under false pretences and deceit, atomic bombs to be thrown in time on centres of Jewish population in the state of Israel."

But whom are they condemning at the Security Council? Not the potential producer of destructive atomic bombs, but the people who prevented—thanks to the heroic actions of its sons—a disaster to be suffered by its citizens and children.

"The Government of Israel condemns the Security Council's resolution of condemnation and categorically rejects it."

The Prime Minister went on to express deep sorrow that America had supported the United Nations condemnation and concluded: "Israel, who believes in the justice of its cause, will continue to defend its citizens and prevent its enemies from producing weapons of mass destruction aimed at its population with all the means at its disposal. This is Israel's sacred duty."

The extent of Israeli public support for the attack on the reactor is clearly revealed in the latest opinion poll published by the Jerusalem Post.

Conducted after the Israeli attack took place, the poll showed that 70 per cent of the population supported the action.

He fought the first parliamentary elections of the Fifth Republic on the basis of that hostility. "In law, General de Gaulle will hold his power through national representation. In fact, he holds it already through force."

The public was at that stage, unimpressed by anyone who spoke against the general. For the first and only time in his career, Mitterrand lost his seat at Châteaufort and entered the political wilderness more convinced than ever that the Fifth Republic had been founded by force and made respectable by a confidence trick.

His conviction that much was wrong with the Republic grew during the term of M. Giscard d'Estaing, whom he increasingly criticised for ruling France like a monarch. In electing Mitterrand the French showed that they were thinking the same way.

If election promises are kept, it is that monarchism which is now doomed. This could be the last time a president is elected for a renewable seven-year term. The alternatives President Mitterrand is trying with five years, once renewable, or to retain the seven-year term, but make it non-renewable.

Furthermore, today's election could be the last of its kind. President Mitterrand is in favour of having MPs to represent constituencies, but also wants a proportional representation system based on lists of groups, which would be the end of the "top up" system.

The Assembly would be given more autonomy. Many of the powers vested in the President and which enable him to do many things by decree would be made subject to control by the Assembly. The Opposition would, for the first time, be allowed to introduce legislation.

The independence of the judiciary, which has more than once been called into question, would be guaranteed by a reform of the High Council of the Magistrature, which is answerable to the President. The Court of State Security, with its Star Chamber characteristics, would be abolished.

The main priority of the Socialist programme is decentralisation. The objective is to take from Paris control of the regions and give this to local councils, which would also be elected by the proportional system.

At the moment, the prefects in each department ensure that Paris not only rules, but knows everything that is going on. The prefect draws up a daily confidential report on the mood and events in his area, which is sent to the Ministry of the Interior.

There is a read by civil servants, who prepare a summary for the President. Nothing can happen in France without the President's approval. The President is not a monarch. The Big Brother feeling in the provinces is real.

In addition, the prefect has a right of tutelle, by which he can override decisions taken by local councils if he deems it necessary.

Commissioners agree plan for reform of CAP

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, June 21

The European Commission put the finishing touches over the weekend to its plan for a lasting reform of the way the EEC's budget is financed and for reducing the proportion of expenditure claimed by the common agricultural policy (CAP).

Banishing their officials, Mr Gaston Thorn and his 13 fellow commissioners shut themselves away yesterday and on Friday in a beach-side hotel in one of Belgium's best-known resorts, Knokke-le-Zoute, to thrash out the remaining points of dispute.

It is intended that the document containing the Commission's recommendations should be formally adopted by Mr Thorn and his colleagues on Wednesday in Luxembourg and revealed to a waiting world. The first full discussion by member states occurs at the summit meeting of heads of government on June 29 and 30, also in Luxembourg.

In the few days before the summit, Mr Thorn plans a lightning tour of EEC capitals to canvass support for the Commission's approach to the budget, problem. President Mitterrand, of France, has already made it clear, however, that he will not be in a position to get into a debate of any depth on the issue in Luxembourg.

The two governments most interested in budget reform, Britain and West Germany, have accepted that the French attitude means there is no hope of decisions before the next summit meeting, which will take place in London, in November, under British presidency.

The Commission is expected to propose a new compensatory financial mechanism to even the excessive gains and losses sustained by some member states on their payments and receipts from the budget as a



Mitterrand promises democratic reforms

Fifth Republic in clutches of its arch enemy

From Ian Murray, Paris, June 21

The victory of the left in today's elections means that the Fifth Republic is in the hands of a man who was among its most implacable opponents from the day it was instituted. He will therefore significantly alter many of the institutions created in 1958.

President Mitterrand at that time was one of the bright young men of the left. He was deeply shocked and offended by the way General de Gaulle had come to power. He believed his takeover had been unconstitutional and illegal and he was not afraid to say so.

He had an interview on May 31 of that year with the general, who tried to silence his vociferous critic. Mitterrand would have none of it. "You are after my head," he told the general. "Let us leave it there with the clearly established fact of my undying hostility."

He fought the first parliamentary elections of the Fifth Republic on the basis of that hostility. "In law, General de Gaulle will hold his power through national representation. In fact, he holds it already through force."

The public was at that stage, unimpressed by anyone who spoke against the general. For the first and only time in his career, Mitterrand lost his seat at Châteaufort and entered the political wilderness more convinced than ever that the Fifth Republic had been founded by force and made respectable by a confidence trick.

His conviction that much was wrong with the Republic grew during the term of M. Giscard d'Estaing, whom he increasingly criticised for ruling France like a monarch. In electing Mitterrand the French showed that they were thinking the same way.

If election promises are kept, it is that monarchism which is now doomed. This could be the last time a president is elected for a renewable seven-year term. The alternatives President Mitterrand is trying with five years, once renewable, or to retain the seven-year term, but make it non-renewable.

Furthermore, today's election could be the last of its kind. President Mitterrand is in favour of having MPs to represent constituencies, but also wants a proportional representation system based on lists of groups, which would be the end of the "top up" system.

The Assembly would be given more autonomy. Many of the powers vested in the President and which enable him to do many things by decree would be made subject to control by the Assembly. The Opposition would, for the first time, be allowed to introduce legislation.

The independence of the judiciary, which has more than once been called into question, would be guaranteed by a reform of the High Council of the Magistrature, which is answerable to the President. The Court of State Security, with its Star Chamber characteristics, would be abolished.

The main priority of the Socialist programme is decentralisation. The objective is to take from Paris control of the regions and give this to local councils, which would also be elected by the proportional system.

At the moment, the prefects in each department ensure that Paris not only rules, but knows everything that is going on. The prefect draws up a daily confidential report on the mood and events in his area, which is sent to the Ministry of the Interior.

There is a read by civil servants, who prepare a summary for the President. Nothing can happen in France without the President's approval. The President is not a monarch. The Big Brother feeling in the provinces is real.

In addition, the prefect has a right of tutelle, by which he can override decisions taken by local councils if he deems it necessary.

Commissioners agree plan for reform of CAP

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, June 21

The European Commission put the finishing touches over the weekend to its plan for a lasting reform of the way the EEC's budget is financed and for reducing the proportion of expenditure claimed by the common agricultural policy (CAP).

Banishing their officials, Mr Gaston Thorn and his 13 fellow commissioners shut themselves away yesterday and on Friday in a beach-side hotel in one of Belgium's best-known resorts, Knokke-le-Zoute, to thrash out the remaining points of dispute.

It is intended that the document containing the Commission's recommendations should be formally adopted by Mr Thorn and his colleagues on Wednesday in Luxembourg and revealed to a waiting world. The first full discussion by member states occurs at the summit meeting of heads of government on June 29 and 30, also in Luxembourg.

In the few days before the summit, Mr Thorn plans a lightning tour of EEC capitals to canvass support for the Commission's approach to the budget, problem. President Mitterrand, of France, has already made it clear, however, that he will not be in a position to get into a debate of any depth on the issue in Luxembourg.

The two governments most interested in budget reform, Britain and West Germany, have accepted that the French attitude means there is no hope of decisions before the next summit meeting, which will take place in London, in November, under British presidency.

The Commission is expected to propose a new compensatory financial mechanism to even the excessive gains and losses sustained by some member states on their payments and receipts from the budget as a

Nott hastens to calm US fears of defence review

From Nicholas Hurst, Washington, June 21

Mr John Nott, Britain's Defence Secretary, has been having hurried consultations with Mr Campar Weinberger, his opposite number here to allay American fears over the British defence spending review.

The meeting, which according to British officials was at Mr Nott's request, came after the presentation of his plan to the Cabinet last week for a restructuring of British forces. Mr Nott had dinner with Mr Weinberger yesterday and further discussions today at the Pentagon.

Mr Nott was believed to have been concerned that reports in the British and American press might give the impression that Britain intended drastically reducing the size of its navy without any comparable increase elsewhere in the services.

The review undertaken by Mr Nott is designed to save £5,000m during this decade but will still leave annual defence spending rising by the agreed Nato target of 3 per cent in real terms.

It is intended to allow for the ordering of the Trident missile from the United States to replace the aging Polaris submarines which are now the main arm of Britain's independent nuclear deterrent.

Moscow: A senior Soviet official has said that the American decision to lift restrictions on weapons sales to China could have serious consequences for world political stability (Reuters reports).

Mr Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Communist Party international information department, said that Washington would assume a great responsibility for events in the Far East if it supplied China with arms that could be used against the Soviet Union.

School busing, that emotive issue of the 1960s and 1970s which led to angry scenes across the United States, is in the process of being disbanded.

Yet, unlike the blaze of publicity which surrounded previous Administrations' attempts to enforce desegregation in schools, the present moves to end busing are being confined to the inside pages of the more serious newspapers, which provides a telling commentary on the mood of the nation under President Reagan.

Late on Friday, the Senate defeated by 45 votes to 30 an amendment proposed by Senator Lowell Weicker of Connecticut which was designed to dilute an anti-busing provision proposed by Senator Jesse Helms, the influential right-wing senator from North Carolina.

Senator Weicker's amendment was part of an attempted one-man filibuster (last Tuesday he had spoken on the Senate floor for three hours non-stop) designed to block a ban on busing which has already been approved by the House of Representatives and is certain to be endorsed by President Reagan.

Senator Helms and his supporters want the Senate to approve a provision which would bar the Justice Department from taking part in the future in any court case that might directly or indirectly lead to the busing of children beyond their neighbourhood school to achieve desegregation.

Senator Helms contends that busing has wasted taxpayers' money and petrol without improving the quality of education.

Senator Weicker's amendment stated that neither the courts nor the Justice Department be limited in enforcing the constitution of the United States. This would allow the Justice Department to take action against any court case that might directly or indirectly lead to the busing of children beyond their neighbourhood school to achieve desegregation.

Senator Helms and his supporters want the Senate to approve a provision which would bar the Justice Department from taking part in the future in any court case that might directly or indirectly lead to the busing of children beyond their neighbourhood school to achieve desegregation.

Senator Helms contends that busing has wasted taxpayers' money and petrol without improving the quality of education.

Senator Weicker's amendment stated that neither the courts nor the Justice Department be limited in enforcing the constitution of the United States. This would allow the Justice Department to take action against any court case that might directly or indirectly lead to the busing of children beyond their neighbourhood school to achieve desegregation.

Senator Helms and his supporters want the Senate to approve a provision which would bar the Justice Department from taking part in the future in any court case that might directly or indirectly lead to the busing of children beyond their neighbourhood school to achieve desegregation.

Senator Helms contends that busing has wasted taxpayers' money and petrol without improving the quality of education.

Senator Weicker's amendment stated that neither the courts nor the Justice Department be limited in enforcing the constitution of the United States. This would allow the Justice Department to take action against any court case that might directly or indirectly lead to the busing of children beyond their neighbourhood school to achieve desegregation.

Senator Helms and his supporters want the Senate to approve a provision which would bar the Justice Department from taking part in the future in any court case that might directly or indirectly lead to the busing of children beyond their neighbourhood school to achieve desegregation.

Senator Helms contends that busing has wasted taxpayers' money and petrol without improving the quality of education.

Senator Weicker's amendment stated that neither the courts nor the Justice Department be limited in enforcing the constitution of the United States. This would allow the Justice Department to take action against any court case that might directly or indirectly lead to the busing of children beyond their neighbourhood school to achieve desegregation.

America abandons school busing

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, June 21

School busing, that emotive issue of the 1960s and 1970s which led to angry scenes across the United States, is in the process of being disbanded.

Yet, unlike the blaze of publicity which surrounded previous Administrations' attempts to enforce desegregation in schools, the present moves to end busing are being confined to the inside pages of the more serious newspapers, which provides a telling commentary on the mood of the nation under President Reagan.

Late on Friday, the Senate defeated by 45 votes to 30 an amendment proposed by Senator Lowell Weicker of Connecticut which was designed to dilute an anti-busing provision proposed by Senator Jesse Helms, the influential right-wing senator from North Carolina.

Senator Weicker's amendment was part of an attempted one-man filibuster (last Tuesday he had spoken on the Senate floor for three hours non-stop) designed to block a ban on busing which has already been approved by the House of Representatives and is certain to be endorsed by President Reagan.

Senator Helms and his supporters want the Senate to approve a provision which would bar the Justice Department from taking part in the future in any court case that might directly or indirectly lead to the busing of children beyond their neighbourhood school to achieve desegregation.

Senator Helms contends that busing has wasted taxpayers' money and petrol without improving the quality of education.

Senator Weicker's amendment stated that neither the courts nor the Justice Department be limited in enforcing the constitution of the United States. This would allow the Justice Department to take action against any court case that might directly or indirectly lead to the busing of children beyond their neighbourhood school to achieve desegregation.

Senator Helms and his supporters want the Senate to approve a provision which would bar the Justice Department from taking part in the future in any court case that might directly or indirectly lead to the busing of children beyond their neighbourhood school to achieve desegregation.

Senator Helms contends that busing has wasted taxpayers' money and petrol without improving the quality of education.

Senator Weicker's amendment stated that neither the courts nor the Justice Department be limited in enforcing the constitution of the United States. This would allow the Justice Department to take action against any court case that might directly or indirectly lead to the busing of children beyond their neighbourhood school to achieve desegregation.

Senator Helms and his supporters want the Senate to approve a provision which would bar the Justice Department from taking part in the future in any court case that might directly or indirectly lead to the busing of children beyond their neighbourhood school to achieve desegregation.

Senator Helms contends that busing has wasted taxpayers' money and petrol without improving the quality of education.

Senator Weicker's amendment stated that neither the courts nor the Justice Department be limited in enforcing the constitution of the United States. This would allow the Justice Department to take action against any court case that might directly or indirectly lead to the busing of children beyond their neighbourhood school to achieve desegregation.

Senator Helms and his supporters want the Senate to approve a provision which would bar the Justice Department from taking part in the future in any court case that might directly or indirectly lead to the busing of children beyond their neighbourhood school to achieve desegregation.

Senator Helms contends that busing has wasted taxpayers' money and petrol without improving the quality of education.

Senator Weicker's amendment stated that neither the courts nor the Justice Department be limited in enforcing the constitution of the United States. This would allow the Justice Department to take action against any court case that might directly or indirectly lead to the busing of children beyond their neighbourhood school to achieve desegregation.

Senator Helms and his supporters want the Senate to approve a provision which would bar the Justice Department from taking part in the future in any court case that might directly or indirectly lead to the busing of children beyond their neighbourhood school to achieve desegregation.

Senator Helms contends that busing has wasted taxpayers' money and petrol without improving the quality of education.

Senator Weicker's amendment stated that neither the courts nor the Justice Department be limited in enforcing the constitution of the United States. This would allow the Justice Department to take action against any court case that might directly or indirectly lead to the busing of children beyond their neighbourhood school to achieve desegregation.

Senator Helms and his supporters want the Senate to approve a provision which would bar the Justice Department from taking part in the future in any court case that might directly or indirectly lead to the busing of children beyond their neighbourhood school to achieve desegregation.

Senator Helms contends that busing has wasted taxpayers' money and petrol without improving the quality of education.

Senator Weicker's amendment stated that neither the courts nor the Justice Department be limited in enforcing the constitution of the United States. This would allow the Justice Department to take action against any court case that might directly or indirectly lead to the busing of children beyond their neighbourhood school to achieve desegregation.

Senator Helms and his supporters want the Senate to approve a provision which would bar the Justice Department from taking part in the future in any court case that might directly or indirectly lead to the busing of children beyond their neighbourhood school to achieve desegregation.

IN BRIEF

Rights charter abandoned

Nairobi, June 21—African foreign ministers have failed to endorse a draft charter on human rights in Africa. The ministers are meeting here to prepare the annual summit meeting of the 50-nation Organisation of African Unity. The draft charter on "human and people's rights" in Africa was completed in Gambia last January, partly in response to excesses by dictatorial regimes such as those under Idi Amin and former Emperor Bokassa. It was, however, felt that adoption of the charter would cause interference in domestic affairs.

Ugandan violence

Kampala, June 21—Fresh violence and looting in the troubled Ugandan West Nile province has driven thousands of civilians into exile, diplomatic sources said.

Senate questions

Los Angeles, June 21—Mr William McCann, the wealthy insurance broker who is President Reagan's choice to be the American Ambassador to Ireland, will face questions from the Senate committee about a business association with a convicted swindler, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Marcos reelected

Manila, June 21—President Marcos of the Philippines, has been reelected for a six-year term after winning 88 per cent of the vote in the June 16 election, according to the National Assembly.

Secret talks

Peking, June 21—A long-delayed session of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, at which Chairman Mao Zedong is expected to be removed from office, began yesterday, diplomatic sources said. No official announcement of the meeting has been made.

Test-tube baby 7

Melbourne, June 21—The seventh Australian test-tube baby, a girl named Sharna, has been born at a Melbourne hospital.

Americans guilty

New Orleans, June 21—Two Americans have been found guilty here of plotting to overthrow the Dominican Government last April. Defence lawyers argued that Stephen Black, of Alabama, and Joe Hawkins, of Mississippi, believed they could save the Caribbean island from communism. They will be sentenced next month.

Drastic penalties

Khartoum, June 21—Drastic measures against strike action have been introduced in Sudan after a 19-day stoppage by 43,000 rail workers. Penalties for organizing a strike include the death sentence.

Cabinet dismissals

Dacca, June 21—Mr Abdus Sattar, the acting Bangladesh President, has dismissed two cabinet ministers. Officials of the ruling Nationalist Party believe he has done so to improve his chances of winning the party's nomination for the presidential election in September.

Dissident captured

La Paz, June 21—Señor Genaro Flores, the Bolivian peasant union leader, has been captured by security forces after a month of organising protests against the military regime.

Habib interview

Bahrain, June 21—Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi Foreign Minister, met Mr Philip Habib, the American Middle East peace negotiator, in Jiddah to discuss the Lebanese situation. Mr Habib arrived in Jiddah on Friday. The first time he was able to meet a government minister.

Opec applications

Caracas, June 21—Angola and three other countries have applied for membership to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, according to Venezuelan state news agency. The other three countries were not identified.

Gulf fighting

Beirut, June 21—Iraqi troops killed 78 Iranians and 23 of their own troops in Gulf war fighting over the past 24 hours, the official Iraqi news agency said. Iranian troops were reported to have shelled the southern Iraqi port of Basra for the third time in a week.

America abandons school busing

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, June 21

School busing, that emotive issue of the 1960s and 1970s which led to angry scenes across the United States, is in the process of being disbanded.

Yet, unlike the blaze of publicity which surrounded previous Administrations' attempts to enforce desegregation in schools, the present moves to end busing are being confined to the inside pages of the more serious newspapers, which provides a telling commentary on the mood of the nation under President Reagan.

Late on Friday, the Senate defeated by 45 votes to 30 an amendment proposed by Senator Lowell Weicker of Connecticut which was designed to dilute an anti-busing provision proposed by Senator Jesse Helms, the influential right-wing senator from North Carolina.

Senator Weicker's amendment was part of an attempted one-man filibuster (last Tuesday he had spoken on the Senate floor for three hours non-stop) designed to block a ban on busing which has already been approved by the House of Representatives and is certain to be endorsed by President Reagan.

A voice cries out: A Staggering Turn in World Events

is due to erupt in the next few years!

IT WILL INVOLVE violently the United States, Britain, Western Europe, and the Middle East.

It's already rather late for the Free World to come awake to the real meaning behind current world events!

World leaders do not see clearly what is coming. WHY? Why are the best minds not seeing—leaders everywhere, heads of state around the world—scientists, educators, editors, news analysts—bankers, industrialists, leaders in business and commerce? WHY?

They are all the product of modern education. They have been falsely educated in a system where the most important dimension in knowledge is unknown and untaught. They have been deceived into closing their minds to the basic CAUSES of present events and trends.

The world has been falsely educated to ignore CAUSES and deal with EFFECTS! There had to be a CAUSE of present and coming EFFECTS. There is a CAUSE that has produced strife, violence and war—poverty, wretchedness, human suffering—crime, wide-spread immorality, the decadence in the basic foundation of any healthy and stable society, the FAMILY UNIT! But the leaders do not know, and certainly do not correct the CAUSES!

World Explosion to Erupt

There has been a fatal missing dimension in the dissemination of knowledge. Leaders do not know what man is, or the purpose and meaning of life! They were not taught to distinguish the true values from the false. They did not learn the real CAUSES of troubles, nor THE WAY to peace, happiness, abundant well-being for all.

They know nothing of the overall PURPOSE being worked out here below! Consequently they guide humanity in a course in conflict with that purpose! Lacking knowledge of THE WAY to peace, we have no peace. Leaders talk of peace, they profess to work for peace, they fight for peace, while they give approval and blind acceptance of THE WAY that produces WARS!

This world is giving civilization's acceptance to THE WAYS that are the CAUSES of all the world's evils!



HERBERT W. ARMSTRONG
Founder and Editor in Chief of the
PLAIN TRUTH magazine

And now we are approaching the final grand smash explosion. It will stagger the mind of man beyond the bounds of sanity! Forces are at work today on plans, conspiracies that soon will erupt the world into violence and chaos such as never occurred before and never shall again! Men now are tampering with forces of nature they lack the prudence, knowledge, ability and wisdom to control!

The Master Plan

In this folly of educated ignorance it has become fashionable and intellectually titillating to ignore the basic Mind and Power over all—the PURPOSE being worked out here below, and the master plan for its working out—the invisible but Supreme Power now soon to intervene and END the impending world chaos. It will be done to us, before mankind blasts itself out of existence!

Unreal though it may seem to those steeped in today's educational deceptions, some 2,500 years ago the Supreme Power of the universe inspired a man named Isaiah to quote Him, saying, "I am God, and there is none like me, declaring the end from the beginning... saying, 'My counsel shall stand'."

The great world powers are formulating their plans and policies, but the next few years will see astounding events explode in a manner very different than they plan.

WHY? Because there does exist the great God who says: "the Eternal wrecks the purposes of pagans, he brings to nothing what the nations plan; but the Eternal's PURPOSE stands for ever, and what He plans will last from age to age... the Eternal looks from heaven, beholding all mankind; from where He sits, He scans all who inhabit the world; He who alone made their minds, He notes all they do."

The Vital Prophecies

Through inspired prophecies, this same Eternal foretold, beginning 2,500 years ago, the world events of the future—zeroing in particularly on our time NOW! All events prophesied to occur up to now have happened!—without a miss! The rest—the climactic crisis of our END time—is certain and SOON!

Yet the world's best minds are in total ignorance of tremendous impending events. Neither religionists nor theologians understand!

WHY? Approximately one third of all the world's best seller is filled with PROPHECIES—mostly foretelling our immediate future! Yet the key that unlocks prophecy to UNDERSTANDING had been lost! That vital key has been found! But because it is NOT the doctrine they have been preaching, evangelical theologians ridicule it.

That vital KEY is the identity of the United States and Britain in biblical prophecy.

Where are they spoken of in biblical prophecies—especially pertaining to our immediate future? Small nations—Ethiopia, Libya, Egypt, Turkey—are mentioned. Russia is mentioned. How could such a great world power as the United States be ignored? IT ISN'T! What you have read on this page is taken from the introduction of this revealing book, *The United States and Britain in Prophecy*.

We will present it gratis to those whose unprejudiced eyes are willing to see. It is an eye-opening, intriguing book—200 pages. You may have an attractive paperback copy, illustrated in colour, gratis on request—with no follow-up.

Herbert W. Armstrong

HERBERT W. ARMSTRONG

To receive your free copy of *The United States and Britain in Prophecy*, please write to The Plain Truth, Dept. 713 FREEPOST, P.O. Box 111, St. Albans, Herts. AL2 3BR or Telephone: Radlett (09 276) 3056 or 3179 Nightline (after 5pm) 2670.

Schmidt tells Dutch they must accept missiles too

From Patricia Clough, Hamburg, June 21

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, today firmly reiterated his Government's willingness to have new nuclear missiles stationed on West German soil despite strong opposition expressed during the past four days from within the Protestant church.

At the same time, he reminded Germany's NATO allies that his country had agreed to have the missiles on condition that other non-nuclear allies accepted them, too. "We do not want our country to be presented alone on a plate," he told a German-American conference in Bonn.

His warning was directed at smaller neighbouring countries, in particular The Netherlands, where opposition to the missiles is growing rapidly and NATO's deployment plans are now in serious doubt.

The Chancellor and Herr Hans Apel, his Defence Minister, had confidently defended the Government's missile policy on Friday against attacks from pacifists, theologians, and deeply critical young people at the Protestant Church Congress in Hamburg.

At a huge demonstration in the centre of Hamburg yesterday, Pastor Helmut Gollwitzer, a leading left-wing theologian, called the Chancellor's arguments pitiful, and called on

protesters to show politicians that their policies could not be implemented.

By no means all Protestants are as critical as Dr Gollwitzer, and the 130,000 people mostly young and apparently of pacifist leanings, who attended the congress are not necessarily a cross-section of the church, to which roughly half the country's Christians belong. But Protestants, and to a much lesser extent Roman Catholic groups, make up one of the three main streams in the West German anti-missile movement, alongside the political left and the ecological and "alternative" movement.

Many congress visitors took part in the huge anti-missile demonstration which was organized by Young Socialists, Communists, ecologists and Protestant students. Police said 50,000 took part, the organizers put the figure at 80,000.

The congress committee dissociated itself from the demonstration which had turned the city into a "Be not afraid" into "Be afraid for nuclear death threatens us all".

The demonstrators—dancing, singing, playing musical instruments and carrying small children on their shoulders—paralysed traffic in the centre of Hamburg for hours.

There were brief incidents when some demonstrators threw paint bombs at an old war memorial, already splashed with lurid colours from earlier paint bomb attacks, and tried to smash the inscription in stone Gothic letters saying "Germany must live even if we must die"—a sentiment, strikingly out of tune with the feelings of young Germans today.

□ Wiesbaden: Herr Holger Börner, the Hessian Prime Minister, won a vote of confidence today from the Social Democratic Party for his coalition government's nuclear energy policies, including the possible establishment of a reprocessing plant for nuclear fuel. A large majority at a Hessian state conference of the party responded to his plea for support.

□ In the town of Almelo, in the east of The Netherlands, 3,000 anti-nuclear campaigners staged a demonstration at the end of a three-day blockade of a uranium enrichment plant. Riot police twice removed people squatting at the main gate of the plant, part of a British-Dutch-West German consortium.

They were joined by 700 demonstrators who had blocked entrances of the Urenco uranium processing plant since Thursday as part of a campaign to halt production. Riot police twice removed people squatting at the main gate of the plant, part of a British-Dutch-West German consortium.

They were joined by 700 demonstrators who had blocked entrances of the Urenco uranium processing plant since Thursday as part of a campaign to halt production. Riot police twice removed people squatting at the main gate of the plant, part of a British-Dutch-West German consortium.

They were joined by 700 demonstrators who had blocked entrances of the Urenco uranium processing plant since Thursday as part of a campaign to halt production. Riot police twice removed people squatting at the main gate of the plant, part of a British-Dutch-West German consortium.



Brave face kept by Herr Richard Stücklen, Bonn Parliament Speaker, despite being hit by a paint bag thrown by nuclear power opponents during Kiel sailing week.

Warsaw Pact chief's pledge on Poland

Moscow, June 21.—Marshal Viktor Kulikov, the Commander in Chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, said today that the armies under his command will defend communist rule in Poland.

"Counter-revolutionary forces (are) trying to tear the country out of the socialist community," he wrote in the military newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* on the eve of a Central Committee meeting that East European sources said would deal with foreign affairs—presumably Poland.

"The militant union of the armies (of the eastern block) is the most important task of socialist unity," he said. "The union is a reliable guarantee in order to protect socialist gains."

On television yesterday, Mr Leonid Zamyatin, head of the international information department of the Central Committee, recalled the Polish party's commitment earlier this month to put its house in order. He said the situation had not improved.

The programme gave the official view of events in Poland and painted a picture of much-weakened communist control. Poles had written asking why their party continued to retreat before Solidarity, the free trade union, in what had become a struggle for power, Mr Zamyatin said.

The half-hour programme virtually ignored the Polish leaders, with only one reference to General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, and none to Mr Stanislaw Kania, the party secretary.

The tone of Mr Zamyatin's remarks indicated Moscow's view that pledges made at this month's party plenum to rain in extremists had not been fulfilled.

Turning to next month's Polish party congress, which is expected to enshrine reformist changes in the party's structure, against Moscow's wishes, Mr Zamyatin said extremists from Solidarity had infiltrated local party meetings to win the election of their own candidates to the congress.

"They thus seek to create a composition of the party congress that could lead to the revision of the Marxist-Leninist party in Poland and, perhaps, to its breaking up."

This action, he said, was being undertaken by Solidarity extremists with the support of Western imperialist forces who had launched a frontal attack on the Polish party.

Western diplomats noted that Mr Zamyatin said the Polish party was in a state of crisis, but they added that his insistence that Solidarity had influenced the composition of the delegates would leave the way open for Moscow later to deny the validity of the congress.

Referring to the catchword "renewal"—used both by Solidarity and the Polish party—Mr Zamyatin said Solidarity used it to justify actions which undermined the economy and was trying to tear the country on a new course.

He said Poland's national security depended on its membership of the Warsaw Pact and alleged that Western powers were trying to use developments in Poland to "undermine... the defence potential of the Warsaw Treaty countries."

Mr Zamyatin linked these remarks specifically to West Germany and showed a map which he said had been recently published in West Germany and demonstrated revanchist claims to Polish territory. He said the spirit of neo-Nazism and revanchism was still alive in West Germany.—Reuters

China turns blind eye to cult of superstition

From David Bonavia, Peking, June 21

Peking's recent angry reaction to the appointment of a Catholic archbishop by the Vatican underlines the hostility still felt by the Communist Party towards religious organizations which defy official control of their activities.

In the case of the Roman Catholic Church, this hostility is especially marked, since the church in China is supposed by Rome to have been suppressed by the Pope, over which Peking has no control.

Roman Catholics and Protestants alike are allowed to carry out religious observances, so long as they do not conflict with the party's social and educational policies. For instance, a Chinese Catholic who publicly opposed contraception would be immediately in conflict with the party's policy of slowing down China's ruinous population growth.

Ironically, it is not the Vatican which bothers China's leaders, but Daoism (formerly known as Taoism), the only religion truly native to China.

Unlike the Buddhists, the Daoists have been granted no licence to continue or revive their practices, which are denounced as "feudal superstition."

The pure philosophical aspect of Daoism, as propounded by the cult's best known sage, Lao Tzu, is of no concern to the authorities.

What is under attack is the huge number of mystical and animist practices still pursued in the rural areas, especially in the Chinese art of geomancy—these are all denounced and in theory suppressed.

However, a recent religious procession in Guangdong province, in which a peasant woman was dressed up as a male deity, and a Daoist priest in the district holding court on for days without being stopped by the local authorities.

An official report from Canton said schools were closed, armed soldiers joined the procession, and crops were trampled in the fervour of the festival.

Local communist officials often do not intervene to prevent Daoist ceremonies and superstitious practices, for fear that they would arouse too much hostility among the local people.

Nevertheless, a closer look has now been drawn between such activities and genuine religions, which are defined as organized bodies of believers with a systematic world outlook.

Under this definition, Christianity, Buddhism and Islam are officially approved as long as their followers do not try to spread their beliefs or interfere with the education of their children by the state.

They must also toe the line politically. The senior Muslim imam in Xinjiang (Chinese Central Asia), for instance, have to meet party officials once a week for readings from newspapers, discussion of foreign affairs and briefings on recent developments in party policy. And while Tibetan and Mongolian Buddhists are no longer strongly discouraged from public prayer and worship, they must not spread their beliefs or interfere with state education of the young.

The result has been an upsurge of Buddhist fervour in Tibet. But there China is faced with the problem of a religious leader outside the country. In this case the Dalai Lama. Despite official Chinese invitations to return to Tibet, the Dalai Lama has taken no decision on the matter, evidently because he is doubtful of the recognition he would be accorded as a spiritual leader.

China's political leaders have now learnt that religions can exist underground for a long time, and surface quite vigorously when permitted. This is difficult to reconcile with the Marxist idea that religions will die a natural death when economic contradictions have been solved.

The Communist Party has taken to blaming the persistence of religions and superstitions on the disorder caused in society by Mrs Jiang Qing and the other members of the so-called Gang of Four, now serving long jail terms.

Mrs Jiang, widow of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, is partly blamed for what the party nowadays refers to as the "modern superstition" of worshipping Mao—something which did more harm to the country's development than any number of fortune tellers.

COUP PLOT SOLDIER EXECUTED

From Our Correspondent, Madrid, June 21

A soldier convicted of taking part in an unsuccessful coup d'état in Equatorial Guinea was executed by firing squad in Malabo the capital, according to a report by Spain's EFE news agency.

Damian, Oswaldo Mityay, aged 32, was the only defendant at the court martial arising from last April's coup attempt to be given the death sentence. He allegedly accepted £135, for shared with other soldiers, for taking part in the uprising.

During the trial, which took place last week in a cinema in Malabo, he said he signed a confession after being tortured.

Youth hurt in Madrid bomb blast

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, June 21

A young member of a right-wing movement was in hospital here today, recovering from injuries he received when a bomb, which police say he was carrying, went off.

The explosion happened on Friday night in a central Madrid street. José Cuadrado, aged 16, a member of Young Force, the youth movement of the New Force party, had just left a lecture by Señor José Luis Corral, a Young Force leader, on security precautions which should be taken by New Force members.

No one else was hurt in the blast. José Cuadrado and Señor Corral are being held by police under anti-terrorism laws.

The home-made bomb consisted of a bottle containing powder. It went off as it was being placed in a rubbish bin, police said.

The suspect was carrying two knives, a tear gas can, bullets and gas pellets, leaflets on how to make petrol bombs and other explosives and notes and sketches on how such devices should be placed, according to the police.

Police said that at his home they found items suitable for making explosive devices.

10 die during disorders in Morocco

Rabat, June 21.—At least 10 people were killed and many more were hurt in disorders that broke out in Casablanca yesterday during a strike called in protest against increases in food prices.

Among the victims were a retired German colonel and a Frenchman who both died after being hit by stones while driving through poor districts of the city. Moroccan drivers are also believed to have been attacked but no firm casualty figures are available.

A national general strike had been called by the Democratic Labour Confederation, which is allied to an opposition party, the Socialist Union of Popular Forces. The Moroccan authorities said the violence in Casablanca was provoked by "agitators" after the strike failed.

The unrest began after the Government ordered price rises averaging 30 per cent on milk, butter, flour and sugar, late in May. Demonstrators yesterday broke bus and shop windows with stones and set vehicles on fire in working-class districts.

□ Madrid: The exiled Union of Moroccan Democrats today called for a one-day strike and day of mourning on Tuesday for the victims of the demonstrations. The banned party also urged students to boycott exams, which are scheduled to take place the same day.—Agence France-Presse.

P2 men charged with political conspiracy

Rome, June 21.—The leaders of the secret P2 Masonic lodge have been indicted on charges of political conspiracy and acts of terrorism.

The disclosure of the lodge's existence led to the fall of the Italian Government.

Signor Domenico Sica, the Rome public prosecutor, who is leading the inquiry, described the lodge as a criminal association whose controllers had "maliciously manipulated facts and events... with the aim of carrying out their planned illegal programme."

He issued summonses against 22 members of P2, including Signor Licio Gelli, its grand master, who fled the country earlier when charges of political espionage were made against him and is believed to be in South America, and four former secret service officers.

Among them were Signor Gelli's right-hand man, Colonel Antonio Vizzier, and Admiral Mario Casaroli, chief of the secret service until its reorganization six years ago after a previous scandal.

All those named, except Admiral Casaroli, are accused of political conspiracy through association, in which Signor Gelli was accused of being the leader.

They are charged under a section of the penal code dealing with attacks on the constitution and armed insurrection against the state.

The indictment also says they and others so far unidentified planned more "crimes against public and judicial administration, public confidence, personal rights, property, financial regulations and arms laws."

"To these ends the P2 'took on a peculiar character of secrecy and rigid compartmentalization', the prosecutor said, explaining that many of its members were unaware that it was not a regular Masonic lodge, but had been suspended several years ago.

Many more people named on the published membership list were never a part of the P2 but had been enrolled by Signor Gelli and his associates without their knowledge, Signor Sica said.

He said the P2's leaders had used deception, blackmail and menaces "to persuade others to do or tolerate illegal acts or to omit those that could have harmed their criminal association."

The indictment repeated the charges of political espionage which Signor Gelli and Colonel Vizzier already face.

A government committee ruled last week that the P2 was an illegal society and Signor Giovanni Spadolini, the Prime Minister-designate, said he intended to dissolve it.

Paraguayan police disclosed last night that Italy had asked them to arrest and extradite Signor Gelli if he appeared in their country.—Reuters.

Pope rests in hospital after tests

From John Earle, Rome, June 21

The Pope rested quietly today after his sudden return yesterday to the hospital where he was operated on following the attempt on his life on May 13.

Staff at the Gemelli Polyclinic, where he left on June 3 against doctors' wishes, said no further examinations would be undertaken before tomorrow, after X-rays and scanning tests yesterday evening. The Pope is being allowed a normal diet.

It appears that alarm over possible infection in the intestine requiring an emergency operation has passed and that the cause of his high temperature in the last week lies in symptoms of pleurisy in the lungs. No medical bulletin has been issued.

The only official information has been a Vatican communiqué issued soon before the Pope left to the hospital at 5 pm yesterday. It said that a persistent feverish movement "had adversely affected his post-operative condition, slowing his recovery, and the doctors had advised a further diagnostic tests in hospital."

The Pope was due in any case to return to the polyclinic for a second operation to reverse an intestinal bypass performed at the time of the original surgery for multiple perforations of the intestine by bullet.

□ Lung infections commonly complicate patients' convalescence after a major operation (our Medical Correspondent writes). Part of the lung may have become blocked during the operation, increasing its susceptibility to infection. Coughing is painful for anyone with a healing surgical wound, and this weakens the normal defences against respiratory diseases.

The Pope's doctors will be trying to identify the micro-organisms causing the infection and searching for any other contributory factor. They will be investigating the possibility that his fever might be due to a blood clot in the lungs. Once the investigations are complete, the treatment should be straightforward.

Vatican vacuum, page 12

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Soviet Union: Kiril Podrabinek

By Caroline Moorehead

Kiril Podrabinek, with his brother Alexander, was a founder member of the Working Commission to Investigate the Abuse of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, a group set up in Moscow early in 1977 to look into cases of people forcibly confined to psychiatric hospitals for exercising their rights.

In 1978 he was arrested and sentenced to two and a half years in a labour camp.

Although in good health at the time of his arrest, Mr Podrabinek soon caught pneumonia, tuberculosis and hepatitis. On June 29, 1980, when his father arrived to fetch him at the end of his sentence, he was told that his son would not be released.

By this stage his health was so bad that observers calculated that he needed a year to recover. On January 8, he was sentenced to a further three years in a labour camp. His family do not believe he will survive.

Alexander Podrabinek who was sentenced in 1978 to five years' exile in Siberia was arrested in April last year and sentenced again, for the same offences, to three and a half years in a labour camp. He has hepatitis and a heart disease.

In the first two and a half years of its existence the Working Commission produced 16 bulletins and many appeals and statements about the political abuses of psychiatry.

GENERAL KILLED

Lima, June 21.—General Rafael Hoyos, commander of the Peruvian Army, was killed in a helicopter crash, together with 10 other occupants of the aircraft.

Japan upstages Asean and dashes conference hopes

From David Watts, Manila, June 21

Japan has angered the Association of South-East Asian Nations by revealing Asean's peace plan for Cambodia due to be disclosed at a conference on Cambodia in New York next month.

The chances of tempting Vietnam into a diplomatic settlement of the Cambodian conflict received a further, possibly fatal, blow from hard-line statements by Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, during his five-day visit to Manila.

Asean had been keeping its strategy secret until the conference, but yesterday all its essential points were made known by Mr Sugao Sonoda, the Japanese Foreign Minister.

Whether by design or accident, copies of the Japanese minister's confidential statement to a closed session of Asean foreign ministers were distributed to the press. The Japanese revelation not only robs Asean of the initiative but may cause problems among the 62 countries who have agreed to attend the conference since the plan has been revealed before they have had the opportunity to consider it.

It provides for peacekeeping forces to enforce a ceasefire in Cambodia with a schedule for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces starting with the west bank of the Mekong River. It also speaks of the regrouping of all armed Cambodians in neutral zones before they are disarmed and the establishment of a new government.

Asean leaders are furious about the Japanese move. One said he thought Mr Sonoda "who thinks of himself as the father of the conference" had tried to outbid Asean. Another said it had been done specifically to cast Japan in a favourable light with Vietnam.

In order to repair some of the damage done, Mr Sonoda promptly issued a statement promising to stand with Asean "on any issue and walk along with Asean in various international forums from the Asean point of view." A categorical statement which left diplomats even more baffled.

A red, royal honeymoon

A £500-a-week honeymoon cottage is being prepared for the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer on the Yugoslav island of St Stefan, shown above. The couple will marry on July 29. Several places may still be under consideration, but a manager at the Sveti

Stefan complex which contains the cottage said: "Yes, we are expecting them but I cannot say anything." The Adriatic island is separated from the mainland by a causeway. Facilities include a swimming pool, night club, casino and bars.

Battle for pretty picture

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Two American bidders demonstrated that monied determination has no respect for saleroom estimates in New York on Friday when they drove the price for a nice painting of a lady with a parasol to \$225,000 (£118,000). Sotheby's had estimated \$10,000 to £15,000.

She is lying reading by the sea shore and is the work of Charles Sprague Pearce (1851-1914), a lesser known American artist. The price was presumably

dictated by the sheer pretensions of the picture. It was bought by an American dealer on behalf of a private collector.

Paris sales of Impressionist and modern pictures proved unusually successful last week with a return of Japanese buyers. On Friday Lenormand Dayen sold a Rouault landscape of the 19th century for 760,000 francs (£67,553). The estimate had been 350,000 francs. The purchaser was Japanese.

GENERAL KILLED

Lima, June 21.—General Rafael Hoyos, commander of the Peruvian Army, was killed in a helicopter crash, together with 10 other occupants of the aircraft.

Port Harcourt. Without beating about the bush.

If you're flying to Port Harcourt we know how to get you there faster and with less fuss.

We fly Heathrow to Port Harcourt non-stop every Sunday morning departing 10 o'clock, as well as on Wednesdays at 2130 via Kano.

This new Nigeria Airways service is in addition to our daily flights to Lagos and Kano.

All our international flights connect with Nigeria Airways exclusive network within Nigeria and our onward flights to all the other major West African destinations.



CALL YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR

NIGERIA AIRWAYS, 12 CONDUIT STREET, LONDON W1A 0EJ

PORT HARCOURT

AP.

spectacular fast new

سكربت الاصل

Profiles of the principal players by Rex Bellamy

The Times guide to Wimbledon 1981

Preview



Borg: six in a row?

Today is the opening day of the 1981 Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships, an event of such quintessential Englishness that it could not possibly be staged in any place but a genteel middle-aged suburb of south-west London.

The English are splendid at everything to do with games, except winning them. Wimbledon has borne the official title of World Championships since 1923; this year's record prize money of £322,136, of which £21,600 goes to the men's singles winner and £19,440 to the winning lady, is well below the riches on offer at the other tennis temples, Forest Hills and Paris.

Nor is the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club (formerly the All England Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club) known for its openness, democracy or youth. The chairman is 68-year-old Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett (who can still deliver a mean backhand volley), and the 370 members pay a ludicrous annual subscription of £8.70 for a whole catalogue of privileges and creature comforts. The waiting list for entry to the blazoned sanctum is so long that by the time a postulant gains admission he is almost too decrepit to

play tennis. And there are no women in the club, only ladies.

Yet this exclusive brotherhood of sub-aristocrats manages to organize the premier championship of the world, which not even the English weather can entirely dampen. In the 103 years of Wimbledon, only 24 complete days' play have been lost by rain.

It is of course, the oldest tennis championship. The first event in 1877 played to a crowd of hundreds and a net profit of one and twopenny. The attendance of 343,091 in 1979 remains a record, and is unlikely to be exceeded despite the provision of 1,250 extra seats in a reconstructed Number One Court. Every seat for the Centre Court could be sold six times over. But this year, there will be no tickets on sale on the day for the men's finals and semi-finals, or for the ladies' finals.

To run the two-week event requires a vast army. Fred Royles, a 57-year-old Lincolnshire farmer, heads a squad of 300 umpires and line-men, appearing for the first time this year in green uniforms, and aided by electronic lines to watch the service line. Willie Wootton, late of the BBC, has 144 drills 74 ball boys and ten girls; the

girls may aspire only to the lesser courts. The young ball persons are no longer from Dr Barnardo's, but from local Wimbledon schools.

Jack Yardley heads a team of 12 groundsmen making velvet out of grass. After a soaking May, he has been glad of the recent sunshine to dry his treasured swards. But would he have liked more practice matches to have the turf played in? There are, besides, 200 servicemen and London firemen acting as stewards, 70 students ready to leave the rain covers and clean the place up at the end of each day, eight dressing rooms, 17 scoreboard operators and a squad of caterers serving a ton of strawberries each day.

For all the smooth organization, Wimbledon has had its excitements. There was the occasion in 1905 when May Sutton appeared on court in a knee-length skirt, but being only 18 she got away with it. The year 1929 was a seminal one in the matter of lady players' dress. Billie Jean King left her stockings off.

In 1960 Maria Bueno of Brazil wore knickers of purple and green. Those being the All England club colours, she was the last to do so. In 1946 Petra of France had the distinction of

being the last men's champion to play in long trousers.

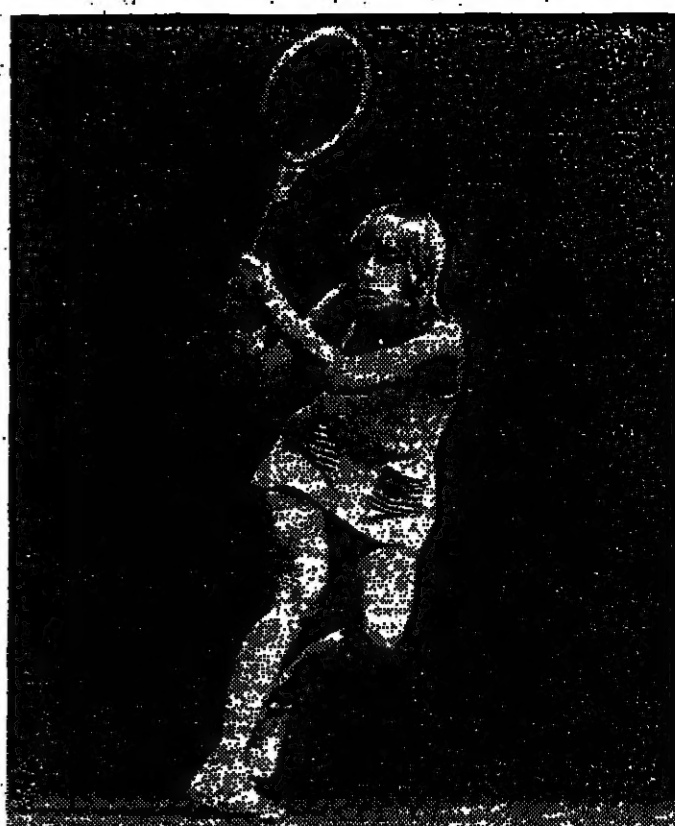
Today there is no regulation about players' dress, except that it must be predominantly white and entirely free of advertising.

One regular feature will be missing. Mrs Billie Jean King, who has more Wimbledon championships, singles and doubles, to her credit than any other player, having won 28 of her 413 matches, has retired from the Centre Court with her 20 trophies to take a seat in the television commentary box.

The All England Club's detractors, who say that the £41,435 of Wimbledon profits that it ploughed back into the game last year could have been a lot more, recall that since 1905 only two Englishmen, Gore and Perry, have won the men's singles title.

Such fine points will trouble the expected 340,000 spectators only slightly. To be furnished and bussed by Wimbledon run, savour the coolest strawberries in south London, and watch the best tennis in the world, will be satisfaction enough.

Alan Hamilton



Mrs Lloyd: a blow to her confidence.

Men's singles



Bjorn Borg (Sweden)
Aged 25
Once-promising ice hockey player who excels when he can slide: as on clay (six times French champion) or grass (Wimbledon champion five consecutive years, winning 35 consecutive matches). Superb athlete renowned for concentration, resilience in crises, two-handed backhand, and use of top-spin. Showing signs of wear. Married Romanian and lives in Monte Carlo, but otherwise unadventurous. Affable but private man.



John McEnroe (USA)
Aged 22
Irish-American born in Germantown, in 1977 became youngest man and first qualifier to reach Wimbledon semi-finals. Runner-up 1980 and later beat Borg to win second US title. Left hander with stinging service and fast reactions and sure touch at net.



Jimmy Connors (USA)
Aged 28
Impish, relentlessly energetic and combative player who likes crowd to take sides either side. Left hander with fierce two-handed backhand and exemplary stroke-preparation. In 1974 lost only four matches. Won US title on three different surfaces, plus Wimbledon and Australian championships. Has played four Wimbledon singles finals. Tough but mellowing eccentric who would never be one of the boys.



Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia)
Aged 21
One of two prominent players. Acquired winning habits in 'teens and was world's best junior in 1978. Then boy and adult. In 1979, when he formidably muscled 6ft 2in. Heavy ground strokes, especially forehand, and big first service. Volleys need improvement. Led Czechoslovakia to first Davis Cup triumph and took Borg to five sets in semi-final. Playing his third Wimbledon. Pains-taking, reserved, poker-faced.



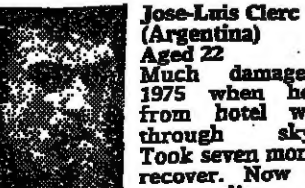
Brian Teacher (USA)
Aged 26
Lanky, 6ft 3in specialist in service and volley. Best of five Wimbledon titles in 1979, when he bothered Borg in last 16. At that year's U.S. championships tore ligaments and broke right ankle. In 1980 he ended as Australian champion.



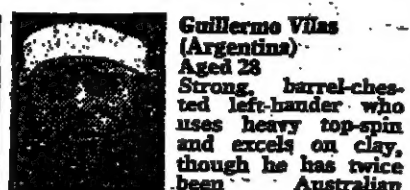
Brian Gottfried (USA)
Aged 28
On tour since 1972. Runner-up for 1977 French championship. This is his ninth Wimbledon. Lost to Borg in semi-final last year. Outstanding forehand volley. Fine sportsman and "pro's pro". Hard-working, serene, self-effacing, with droll banter.



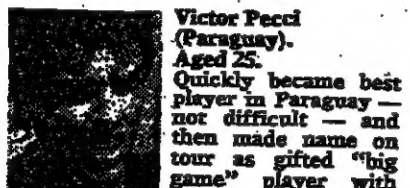
Roscoe Tanner (USA)
Aged 29
Like Gottfried, on tour since 1972 and playing ninth Wimbledon (both were loyal to 1973 boycott). Best player to emerge from Tennessee. Left handed service timed at 140-150 mph. Former Australian champion. Took Borg to five sets in 1979 Wimbledon final. Last four in 1975 and 1976. More recently bothered by slight antagonism. Dabbling in oil business. Prone to high-pitched giggles.



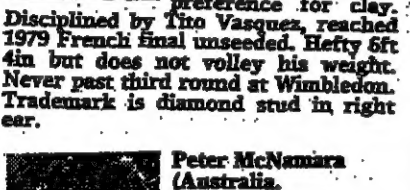
Jose-Luis Clerc (Argentina)
Aged 22
Much damaged in 1975 when he fell from hotel window through skylight. Took seven months to recover. Now springy, slim, wiry, ground strokes — especially forehand — won Italian title in May.



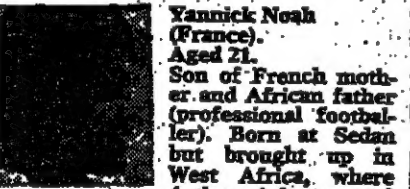
Guillermo Vilas (Argentina)
Aged 28
Strong barrel-chested left-hander who uses heavy top-spin and excels on clay, though he has twice been Australian champion on grass.



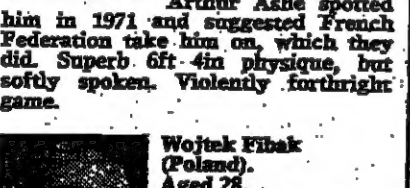
Victor Pecci (Paraguay)
Aged 25
Quickly became best player in Paraguay — not difficult — and then made name on tour as gifted "big game" player with preference for clay.



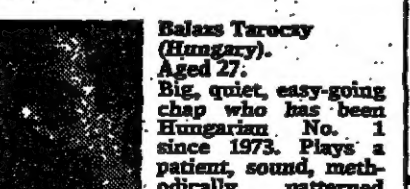
Peter McNamara (Australia)
Aged 25
His Irish and Scottish blood, much diluted, but is typical Australian sporting hero — tall, handsome, generally misanthropic. Never past third round at Wimbledon. Remark is diamond stud in right ear.



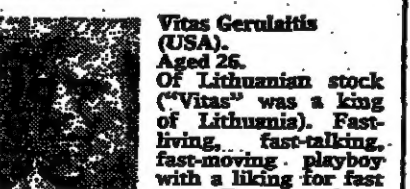
Yannick Noah (France)
Aged 21
Son of French mother and African father (professional footballer). Born at Sedan but brought up in West Africa, where Arthur Ashe spotted him in 1971 and suggested Federation take him on, which they did. Superb 6ft 4in physique, but softly spoken. Violently forthright game.



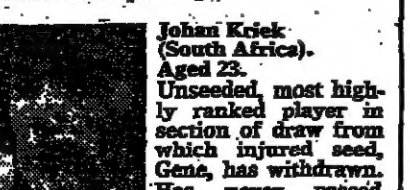
Wojtek Fibak (Poland)
Aged 28
Polish sporting hero who dropped law studies and dreams of becoming film director in order to make name and fortune on tennis circuit. Clever, adventurous game reflects restless nature and intellectual agility. Collects works of art, fluent, and charming in six languages. Future diplomat?



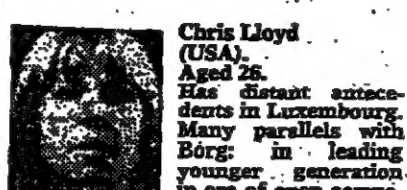
Balazs Taroczy (Hungary)
Aged 27
Big, quiet, easy-going chap who has been Hungarian No. 1 since 1973, says a patient, sound, methodically patterned game best suited to clay. But a year ago reached Wimbledon's last 16 for first time, at fifth attempt.



Vitas Gerulaitis (USA)
Aged 26
Of Lithuanian stock (Vitas was a king of Lithuania). Fast-moving, fast-talking, fast-moving, playboy with a liking for fast cars. Fast reactions, too, and a tough competitor with boundless energy. From 1977 to 1980 won Australian and Italian championships, and twice reached the last four at Wimbledon. Now the engine seems to be "pinking".



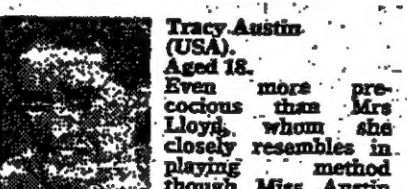
John Kriek (South Africa)
Aged 23
Unseeded, most highly ranked player in section of draw from which injured seed, Gene, has withdrawn. Has never passed third round at Wimbledon. Excels at US championships (won first two sets from Borg in semi-final last year). Quick little chap. Volleys well. Former rugby player at centre three-quarter.



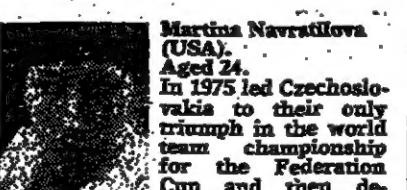
Chris Lloyd (USA)
Aged 25
Has distant antecedents in Luxembourg. Many parallels with Borg: in leading younger generation in era of open competition, in setting trend as baseliner, in setting backhand, in consistent supremacy on clay, and in exemplary court conduct. In seven years has won five US singles titles, four French, and two at Wimbledon. Four times runner-up, and in nine challenges never beaten before semi-finals. Game marked by pounding precision and iron will. Yet smartly feminine and — off court — good fun. Pride may have been hurt by losing French title to...



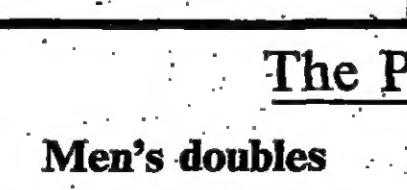
Hans Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia)
Aged 19
Daughter of Olympic sprinter. Like compatriot Lendl, was world's best junior in 1978. Like Lendl is a poised, attractive woman with a roughish off-court smile. Unlike either, plays a serve-and-volley game with a natural flair reminiscent of Maria Bueno and Evonne Cawley. Slim, supple, and strong. In nine months has reached US final and won Australian and French titles. Forehand technically insecure. May need more experience at Wimbledon before winning there.



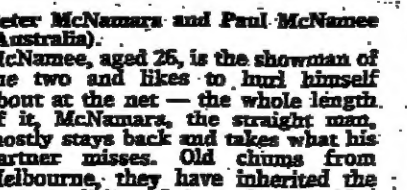
Tracy Austin (USA)
Aged 18
Even more precocious than Mrs Lloyd, whom she closely resembles in playing method though Miss Austin has more variety. In 1977 became youngest player to win a professional tournament and youngest to compete at Wimbledon for 70 years. In 1979 became youngest US champion and, in 1980, youngest athlete of either sex to surpass one million dollars in career winnings. This year sci-fi has restricted her progress. Immediate prospects therefore conjectural. But in the past three years only the eventual champions stopped her at Wimbledon.



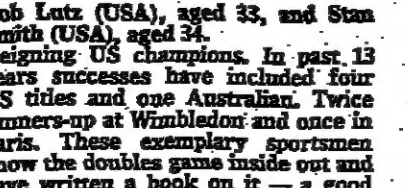
Martina Navratilova (USA)
Aged 24
In 1975 led Czechoslovakia to their only triumph in the world tennis championship for the Federation Cup and then defeated to the USA. Strong yet agile left-hander whose powerful service and approach shots give her first basis for a thunderously dismissive net game. Can be a moodily dramatic competitor. Won Wimbledon in 1978 and 1979, but has since failed to consolidate that level of performance in any grand slam event.



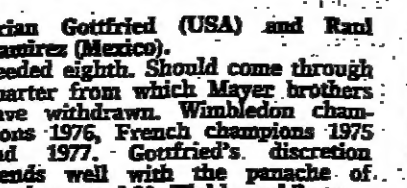
Peter Fleming and John McEnroe (USA)
Fleming, aged 26, is a blond 6ft 5in, very hard, and has an essentially orthodox game that admirably complements McEnroe's versatility. They were Wimbledon and US champions in 1979 and remain the best team in the world unless McEnroe is preoccupied with singles. Their boudgeoning brutality, spiced by finesse, allows opponents little or no time for patterned ingenuity.



Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee (Australia)
McNamee, aged 26, is the showman of the two and likes to hurl himself about at the net — the whole length of it. McNamara, the straight man, mostly stays back and takes what his partner misses. Old chums from Melbourne, they have inherited the great tradition of Australian doubles play. Their enjoyment of the game is infectious. Reigning Wimbledon champions. But back trouble has affected McNamee's form and confidence.

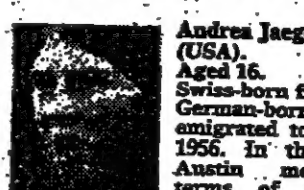


Rob Lutz (USA), aged 33, and Stan Smith (USA), aged 34, are the reigning US champions. In past 13 years successes have included four US titles and one Australian. Twice runners-up at Wimbledon and once in Paris. These experienced sportsmen know the doubles game inside out and have written a book on it — a good one, too. Lutz's remarkable instinct for the angles complements Smith's still severe service and volley.

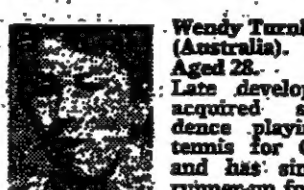


Brian Gottfried (USA) and Raul Ramirez (Mexico)
Seeded eighth. Should come through quarter from which Mayer brothers have withdrawn. Wimbledon champions 1976, French champions 1975 and 1977. Gottfried's discretion blends well with the panache of Ramirez, aged 23. Highly mobile team who cover each other smartly. Not quite the force they were.

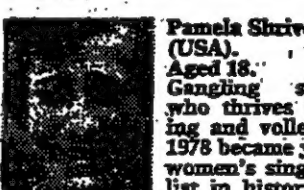
Women's singles



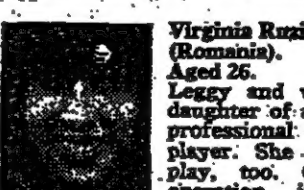
Andrea Jaeger (USA)
Aged 16
Swiss-born father and German-born mother. Emigrated to USA in 1956. In the Lloyd-Austin mould, in terms of precocity. Reached last eight at Wimbledon in 1977, when May Sutton appeared on court in a knee-length skirt, but being only 18 she got away with it. The year 1929 was a seminal one in the matter of lady players' dress. Billie Jean King left her stockings off.



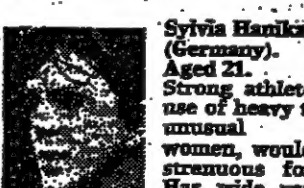
Wendy Turnbull (Australia)
Aged 23
Late developer who acquired self-confidence playing team tennis for Cleveland and has since been a star for the US (1977), French (1979), and Australian (1980) championships. Played Wimbledon seven times before reaching last eight in 1979 and again in 1980. The quick-footed "Rabbit" has the big shot but is a shifty volleyer. Equally well equipped with Australian banner.



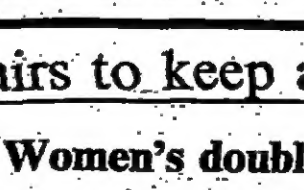
Pamela Shriver (USA)
Aged 18
Cautious six-footer who thrives on serving and volleying. In 1978 became youngest women's singles finalist in history of US championships. Then slipped back because of recurrent shoulder injury (seemingly cured by weight training) and difficult adjustment to raised expectations. Is now back on course. Fully agonized faces.



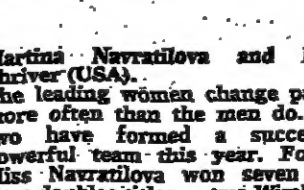
Virginia Ruzici (Romania)
Aged 26
Leggy and vivacious daughter of a former professional soccer player. She used to be a star in Carriage operation in 1975 posed residual problems. Hard service and uninhibited forehand make swift demands on ally. In 1979, French champion 1979. In 1980 Wimbledon has only once reached quarter-finals.



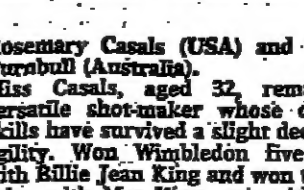
Sylvia Hanika (Germany)
Aged 21
Strong athlete whose use of heavy top-spin, unusual among women, would be too strenuous for most. Has wide variety of shots. First basis for a confident volleying that must help her at Wimbledon. Italian runner-up 1979, French runner-up this year (beat Navratilova and Jaeger). One of the soccer-playing sorority.



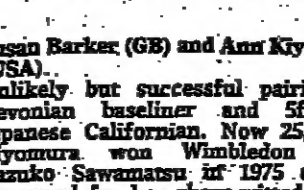
Kathy Jordan and Anne Smith (USA)
Miss Smith, aged 21, has the good-natured serenity to keep her partner's emotional temperature within bounds. These young top seeds won their first tournament together in 1976 (the US girls' indoor championship) and were reunited in 1979 to win the US clay court title and, in 1980 became French and Wimbledon champions.



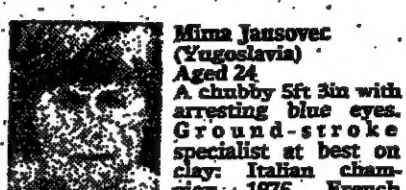
Martina Navratilova and Pamela Shriver (USA)
The leading women change partners more often than the men do. These two have formed a successfully powerful team this year. Formerly Miss Navratilova won seven grand slam doubles titles two Wimbledon ones — French, three US, and one Australian — with four different partners, while Miss Shriver was still learning the trade. The combination of left-hander and right-hander is a basic bonus for a doubles pair.



Rosemary Casals (USA) and Wendy Turnbull (Australia)
Miss Casals, aged 32, remains a versatile shot-maker whose doubles skills have survived a slight decline in agility. Won Wimbledon five times with Billie Jean King and won two US titles with Mrs King, one with Judy Dalton. The nimble Miss Turnbull has shared the Wimbledon, French, and US titles, but not with Miss Casals. Wimbledon runners-up last year.



Susan Barker (GB) and Ann Kiyomura (USA)
Unlike but successful pairing of Devonian baseliner and 5ft 11in Japanese Californian. Now 25, Miss Kiyomura won Wimbledon with Kazuko Sawamatsu in 1975 and is renowned for her sharp-witted doubles craft. This year they have won four tournaments and been runners-up in another.



Mima Jausovec (Yugoslavia)
Aged 24
A chubby 5ft 5in with arresting blue eyes. Ground-stroke specialist at best on clay. Italian champion 1976, French 1977, German 1978.



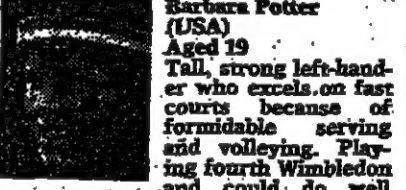
Dianne Fromholtz (Australia)
Aged 24
Like Margaret Court, born at Albany. Raining a fun-loving country girl. Best of all Australian left-handers (women, that is). Good ground strokes. Top-spin backhand can be a terror. Best of seven Wimbledon was 1979.



Kathy Jordan (USA)
Aged 21
Reached last 16 at both previous Wimbledon. Unorthodox stroke production. Aggressive and nervous. Tall, lean, edgy, rather frantic. Full of beans, has trouble keeping the lid on. Big in high basketball.



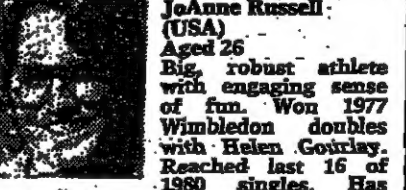
Bettina Bunge (Germany)
Aged 13
Ranked eighth in USA but plays Federation Cup for Germany. Born in Switzerland, grew up in Peru. Reached quarter-finals at Wimbledon. Richly talented and now physically mature. Playing third Wimbledon.



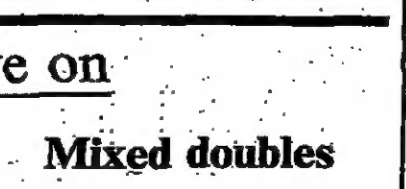
Barbara Potter (USA)
Aged 19
Tall, strong left-hander who excels on fast courts because of formidable serving and volleying. Playing fourth Wimbledon and could do well there. Good skier, too.



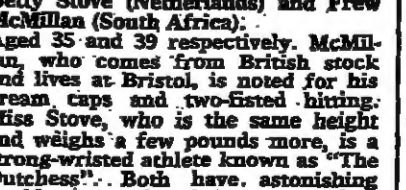
Regina Marsikova (Czechoslovakia)
Aged 22
Big blonde at best on clay. Italian champion 1978. Has had knee and ankle injuries. Best of five previous Wimbledon titles was 1978. Last 16.



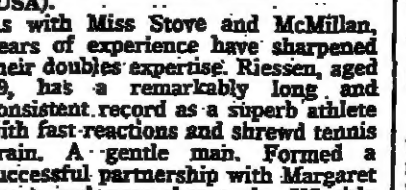
JoAnne Russell (USA)
Aged 26
Big, robust athlete with engaging sense of fun. Won 1977 Wimbledon doubles with Helen Govey. Reached last 16 of 1980 singles. Has collector's eye for painting.



Betty Stove (Netherlands) and Frew McMillan (South Africa)
Aged 35 and 39 respectively. McMillan, who comes from British stock and lives at Bristol, is noted for his calm, cool, and two-faced hitting. Miss Stove, who is the same height and weighs a few pounds more, is a strong-willed athlete known as "The Dutchess". Both have astonishing doubles records. As a team they played three consecutive Wimbledon finals, winning in 1978, and were US champions in 1977 and 1978.



Wendy Turnbull and Marty Riessen (USA)
As with Miss Stove and McMillan, years of experience have sharpened their doubles expertise. Riessen, aged 39, has a remarkably long and consistent record as a superb athlete with fast reactions and shrewd tennis brain. A gentle man. Formed a successful partnership with Miss Turnbull and now shares the US title with Miss Turnbull, another Australian.



Hans Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) and Lise Nastase (Romania)
Nastase, aged 34, can indulge his mischievous sense of adventure more easily in doubles than singles. He has a partner to share the stress and the laughter. There is also more scope for his astonishing technical and tactical gifts. Won Wimbledon with Miss Casals in 1970 and 1972. Should enjoy the support of Miss Mandlikova's forthright brilliance — just as she will enjoy the fun.

New generation game without a look at the old scoreboard

The 95th Wimbledon championships, which begin today, have already assumed a special importance. The public heart of the tournament has been shifted. This operation has, in fact, been in progress for years. To reduce congestion and make the concourse more of a promenade, the All England Club created a new show court out by the water tower and then installed the four new courts of "North Wimbledon". To do that this year, the public will have to walk round to the tea lawns alongside Church Road and gaze at a new scoreboard. There will be another above the members' balcony but that will not indicate the points score. The change makes sense because congestion has long been an irritant. But the space-consuming bulk of the new building at the southern end of court one has swallowed a piece of history, and for most of us changed the character of Wimbledon.

The use of electronic score line monitors has been extended from the two main courts to courts two and three. A stiffer grading system for court officials, together with the introduction of 90-minute stints for line judges, represents a further stride towards an unattainable perfection in the conduct of matches.

Wimbledon remains the envy of every other tournament in the world and accepts the paradox that change is the price of constancy. We may have reservations about the type of tennis played on grass; and reservations, too, about Wimbledon's prime social flavour. But both are essential components of the tournament's traditional character. Under the chairmanship of the late Herman David and, since 1974, Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett, the championships committee has shown enlightened discretion in blending conservative principles with pragmatic sense.

There are still difficult decisions to make concerning, for example, the tie-break and the 2 o'clock start. To use the tie-break for line judges, representative of a man's match or the third set of a women's is plainly inconsistent. The reasoning is that a tie-break is tolerable as a means of finishing a set but not as a means of finishing a match. Yet in last year's five championship events 40 matches finished with tie-breaks; including the women's singles final (and almost the men's singles final, too).

To offset the tie-break, the excessive rest periods incorporated in today's rules are prolonged matches. In recent years, too, the weather has been less benign towards Wimbledon. As a result there has been scheduling congestion and a series of emergency starts at noon. These early starts confounded spectators arguments that they were impracticable because of the difficulty of clearing the garbage and assembling the staff.

Better value of early start.

Those defending the traditional 2 o'clock start have been reduced to two arguments: the need to stretch the programme into the evening for those who must work during the day, and the tradition of a formal, leisurely luncheon for the privileged minority who are well fed at Wimbledon. For example, Wendy White, for example, ranks 23rd in the world but has little experience of courts on which she must slide. Given a rainy day, we may discuss all that more fully. But let us hope there are no rainy days at what could be a superb Wimbledon dominated by the new generation's takeover bid. Even so, we shall miss that old scoreboard.

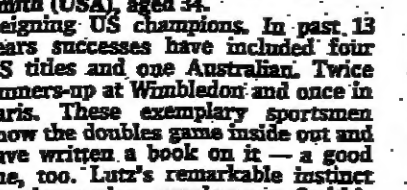
Two to watch

Alexander Mayer (USA) Aged 29
Like brother Gene, a political science graduate. Plays more orthodox game and excels on fast courts. Playing his 10th Wimbledon. Semi-finals 1973, quarter-finals 1978. Regaining momentum after injury.

Susan Barker (GB) Aged 25
Devonian blonde. Bold, free-hitting baseliner who won 1976 French and German championships and reached Wimbledon semi-finals a year later. Recent doubles successes should have improved her volleying. Playing her ninth Wimbledon.



Mayer



Barker

By John Nicholls

Britannia Ferries GB sailed by Capt. Elyth Robert James finished first in The Observer's Europe 4 double-handed transatlantic race at Newport, Rhode Island yesterday. They crossed the line in their own hours of the morning (late evening American time), taking just over 14½ days to complete their crossing from Plymouth. This is well inside the previous record for crossing the Atlantic of 17 days 25 hours.

Two other boats, both French and only a few miles apart, also finished yesterday, although they were well at the back of the Britanna Ferries GB, Elf Aquitaine (Marc Pajot and Paul Ayasse) were timed in just after 6.0 and Gaolesius IV (Jean-Claude and Halvard Mabire) followed soon after. Both boats also beat the record, as will any others that finish. Gaolesius IV has achieved an outstanding performance in relation to her size.

The trimaran of only 44ft overall, whereas Elf Aquitaine is a catamaran of 59ft with Britannia Ferries GB, another trimaran, only 46ft long.

These boats are very much a function of length, so Gaolesius IV must be an excellent design with a superb hull and a good crew. She had Class III for some days and with her closest challenger unlikely to finish for another day or so.

Britannia Ferries GB and Elf Aquitaine are the leaders of Classes I and II, with Chausseotte and Philidore (both owned by Charles Capelle). In twenty-four hour time, leading Class IV, Philip Radio Ocean (Patrick Ellis) and the Hatteras (Hans-Harald) are of the largely unmounted Class V

and in Class V7, the trimaran Mark One Tool Hire of Marc Gatehouse and Michael Holme continued to lead the class as they sailed almost from the smallest entry of all, the 23ft American sloop Yang (Jean Lacombe and Toni Austin) is now well halfway across the Atlantic but will not finish for another fortnight or so.

Meanwhile, in dribs and drabs, the remainder of the 90 boats still racing will probably complete the course. One that might not is the 25ft French boat, the 1970s Walter Greene), for long one of the front runners, but unaccountably slow during the past few days. She is the second fastest to sixth and is now well on her way to heading for Nova Scotia with a leaking hull.

Sea Falcon (Robin Knox-Johnston and Bill Kyte-Harwood) is another boat which was well placed during the first week and then steadily dropped out of the race. She was the first to pick up speed again, but it is too late for her skipper to prevent Britain from winning their private war.

She was the first of a number of them to finish. Sea Falcon is lying fourth yesterday, with another 290 miles to sail, so she is not in Newport some time today.

The first woman home looks like being Florence Arnaud, skipper of Marguerite, who is lying seventh. Hella Wore (Nordhorn and Diana Thomas-Ellan) is still in the running to be the first woman to finish with a crew. She is fortysecond, with another 1,000 miles to sail she has rapidly made an ground after a scheduled visit to the Schillig to investigate a steering problem.

Germany's Pinta takes the Morgan Cup

By John Nicholls

A light, northerly winds provided a long and frustrated race for the 120 boats that started in the offshore race for the Morgan Cup on Friday evening. Many of them retired when they were unable to make headway against the strong tide and those that finished were widely spread out from dawn to dusk yesterday. The first to finish was Marionette (C Duening), but she dropped to sixth on corrected time.

The winner overall, and of class two, was the German entry Pinta

Wind shifts just in time for Morrison

By John Nicholls

The British helmsman Philip Morrison has started well in the Fireball class world championship at Weymouth. He was second in the first race of the series on Saturday and first yesterday, after taking advantage of a wind shift on the fourth beat in a light and variable north-easterly breeze. Firefly boats are taking part in the championship and all entries had to qualify first in their own

(W Ulbruck) one of the contenders for a place in her country's Admiral's Cup team. She was less than an hour astern of Marionette and half an hour ahead of Mayhem (D May), second overall and in class two, some 20 places off the British Admiral's Cup contenders.

Victory (P de Savary) was fifth overall and first in class one, another consistent performance from when she last beat the only certainty for a place in the British team. No other boat can match her all-round ability.

Last weekend in the Solent, Victory (Robin Aisher) had three outstanding races, yet yesterday she was the eighth Admiral's Cupper to finish and was beaten by the older, more powerful Sir Edward Aisher. Mayhem and Dragon (B Saffery Cooper) showed up poorly in the Solent, yet clearly found a long distance, light weather race more to the taste.

CLASS 1 (P de Savary),
Victory (P de Savary) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 11
IC (C) 3120.11
Dols (Netherlands) 3120.12

CLASS II (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
IC (C) 3621.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS III (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS IV (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS V (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS VI (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS VII (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS VIII (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS IX (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS X (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XI (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XII (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XIII (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XIV (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XV (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XVI (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XVII (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XVIII (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XIX (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XX (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XXI (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XXII (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XXIII (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XXIV (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XXV (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XXVI (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XXVII (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XXVIII (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XXIX (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XXX (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XXXI (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XXXII (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XXXIII (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XXXIV (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XXXV (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XXXVI (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XXXVII (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XXXVIII (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XXXIX (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XL (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XLI (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XLII (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XLIII (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XLIV (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XLV (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XLVI (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XLVII (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XLVIII (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS XLIX (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS L (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS LI (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS LII (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS LIII (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS LIV (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS LV (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS LVI (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS LVII (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS LVIII (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS LIX (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS LX (P de Savary),
Sparrow (G Jones) 10
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57
Sparrow (G Jones) 3623.57

CLASS LXI (P de Savary),

Basketball

Ambler will keep in touch

By Nicholas Harling

Vic Ambler, who has resigned as England's coach, is expected to be asked to train his successor. As a member of the International Committee, which meets in Lilleshall next weekend, Mr Ambler will be one of the three applicants. Tom Vismann, promoted Soleat, Tom Becker, who led Sunderland to a national championship in their first appearance, and his own assistant, Bill Bewick, who is also coach to Stockport Belgrade.

It is yet to be known whether the successful candidate will be allowed to stay with his club as well as with England. Whatever the decision, Mr Ambler is certain to remain close to the England team he has coached since November, 1970. He is likely to take an English basketball team to Taiwan during the last two weeks of next month and attend a FIBA coaching course on their behalf in Damascus in August.

The significance of those two dates is that neither coincides with his duties as a lecturer in physical education at Exeter University. It was the conflict of interests that led Mr Ambler to resign less than a month after he had taken England to their first European championship final, when he showed the best marking examination papers in Devon.

Mr Ambler, who was also twice the assistant coach to the Great Britain Olympic team, has devoted to the sport that he never wasted the opportunities of checking on players. His geographical situation made it a laborious one to mention costly pastime considering that he received only meagre annual expenses. "I shan't be over £300," he said. "That was my cigar money from the EBBA."

Rugby League	Baseball
France trounced again by New Zealand	Baseball is alive and well in the American mind
Auckland—June 21—France	New York—June 21—About

took another trouncing here on Sunday when New Zealand won 25-2. France lost the first Inter-Islands test by a big margin in Sunday's match without Rosebroock, the captain, Grezque, the hooker, and Nado, the centre, all injured.

France managed to hold on in the first half, against an increasing onslaught from the Kiwis, but is hoping soon to beat Australia. The French were swamped by at

3,000 baseball followers craned up in the parking lot at San Diego stadium to listen to a live radio broadcast of the 1981 World Series game that, not surprisingly, was won by the home team. It was San Diego Padres' sixth straight victory since the first major league baseball players' strike began a week ago.

Baseball fans are down, as are other major league stadiums. The incident was part of a nation-

last year's New Zealand scoring was split two ways, and while they mounted several good attacks only to find themselves unable to carry them through to the goal.

The New Zealand tries were scored by Ah Kuoi, the stand-off, in the fourth minute and O'Hara the fullback in the second period, the overwhelming strength and dominance of New Zealand showed fluffy.

The Kiwis finished the day with five tries, the second half scores by Leulua in the 47th minute, Graham, the captain (74th) and Tamati, the hooker (74th). Tamati's score came after a rush by his team over a full 60 metres.

Filipiina, replacing the injured Williams, converted all the Kiwi tries. The only French score was a penalty by Pito in the fullback, in the 66th minute.

Roger Garrigue, the French centre, said after the slaughter: "We made too many mistakes, missed too many opportunities. On the other hand, I was impressed by the alertness, the skill and the speed of the Kiwis who seemed to have made remarkable progress in the past few months."

wide media effort to follow through reports of mythical contests and by republishing and re-broadcasting accounts of famous baseball games.

In Philadelphia the *Daily News* carried a story reporting that the Phillies star Pete Rose had begged Stan Musial's National League team to play a "race" game. In fact, Rose has not had an opportunity to do so since equalling Musial's mark in the day before the walkout strike.

In New York, the *Post* has taken to running daily synopses of pertinent races in 1945 and 1959, the last times the city's two teams, the Cubs and White Sox, won their league pennants.

And in Milwaukee a small but vocal group of supporters attended a realistic board game, played with yardsticks and dice, between the Brewers and White Sox in a conference room at the Milwaukee Journal, which then ran a story about the game.

The game was some recreation from the staff," the paper's sports editor, James Cohen, said. "The baseball fans want to know about the strike, and the fantasy of the strike has created a cold war between millions of Americans." —Reuter.

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondant

NOTTINGHAM: *Australia beat England by four wickets.*

The gods were unforseeing at Trent Bridge yesterday. The canches, which England dropped in the first innings, were the match, sponsored by Cornhill. For having caught their Australia were rewarded with the first warm sunshine of the four days in which the match was played. To make to go one up in the six-match series.

The ball still moved about, but not quite as fast, but not quite as often as on earlier days. To have prevailed, England would have had to take every chance. In the first innings, England lost an important 38, was missed when he was 16, and the bowlers, especially early on gave away too many runs. In the second innings, four wickets, taken in his last two spells, made Australian hearts miss a beat or two.

As they did when last they had as close a tussle with Australia, at Sydney early last year, England were not at all sure of the result. When against them was crucial and probably wrong. This was when a ball, bowled by a fast bowler, Hughes not out, before he had scored, to an appeal for a catch at the wicket off Bortham. But it was for this that decided the match.

It was the feeling which did that—and the determination with which England were determined to win, shortage of cricket, inspired by Lillee, who was made man of the match, and the fact that it was the fiercest which his name implies.

So, within a fortnight, England have been beaten, by what Trevor Bailey, who has been the best Australian batting side he has seen, first at the one-day game, in which England are more practised, and then in the five-day match, in sort of conditions which English-

men used to pray for when visiting Australia.

Yesterday, of the England bowlers only Hendrick, pitched consistently to the right, leading to lengths that served Lillie and Alderman so well. These two were complementary to each other in Alderman's match figures were 95-130, Lillie's 50-80. Alderman benefited from Lillie's accuracy and Lillie from Alderman's variations. They were both brilliantly supported in the field.

Before the match started, the English Eassey, started the Eassey Test grounds, Trent Bridge was the best for sighting the ball. Border, on the other hand, was looking for a more graceful catching in Australia's first innings, said that when the Australians played here last year, they were not used to the way in their way. If indeed it was sometimes difficult to pick up the flight of the ball, the fielders who were used to the flight of the ball, Yallop, Wood and Kent (when he was acting as a substitute) seemed not to find it so.

It was not so to add appreciably yesterday morning to their advantage. 94 for six, the runs would have had to come from the bowlers. The first innings of the first was soon leg before to Alderman, the ball cutting back at him, and Botham, after looking more than a little surprised, was so beautifully taken at second slip by Border, low to his left. By then, done Willis and Lillie, and Yallop and Dillie's 75-100 had taken the total to 125.

Of the 13 catches Australia took, there were three in the first and two in the second. Yallop's in the gully which got rid of Gooch at the start of England's first innings was the best. The famous catches of Beaudin's in the Lord's Test Match of 1956. Apart from Botham, the best of the catches were taken by Gooch came from Gating and Gower.

Gating's dismissal exemplified

the problems of the pitch. He was leg-before to a ball that kept low, the ball before, of the same length as the one which had been chinned. As an attempt at a pitch to provide a well-balanced Test match, as distinct from an event on its face, it was a failure.

Australians took their first wicket in the eighth over. Wood began well caught off hand and pad of Willis by Woolmer, stranding close and short in front of square - a short leg catch.

"32 without run," added afterwards, Dwyer had his life: Woolmer, in the position in which he caught Wood, dropped a similar chance. The next over saw a batsman on trial at third slip, held real beauty, diving to his left from the Yellap.

The struggle which followed with England fighting desperately for wickets, held the crowd to the stail. In the next hour, though all they found to cheer, sentimentally, was the appearance from the nearby air show, flying in close formation, of a series of Hurricanes, a Spitfire and a Lancaster bomber. It was Dilley, long unborn when the first flew, who brought a flicker of hope by removing, in rapid succession, Hughes and Dwyor from the field. They were put together. Hughes was leg-before moving into his wicket and Dwyor caught by Denton off a pig o bat that lifted and left him.

At 80 for four, Australia could not have afforded the loss of another batsman. A further Australian, Border must have been reassurance at No 6 and Chappell has it in his blood not only to bat but to fight. They had taken the score to 108 for four and only 10 runs more would win them the same over. Dilley bowled Border and had Marsh leg-before.

One last, despairing appeal for leg-before was turned down by

[illegible]

Battle

By John Nicholls

Britannia Ferries GB sailed Chay Blyth and Robert Jones finished first. A double-banded Atlantic race at Newport, 1 Island yesterday. They crossed line in the early hours of morning (late evening, in time), making 100 over 141 to complete their crossing Plymouth. This is well inside previous record for an east-to-west crossing of 17 days 23 hours 10 minutes. Both boats had only a few miles apart finished yesterday, although were several hours behind the other boats. Both (Marc Pajor and Paul A. Gaudois) were in just after 4 a.m. on Tuesday. Eric Folsom, Harvard Marine, followed after. Both boats also set record, as will any other finish before midday on Wednesday. Gaudois IV has outstanding performance in relation to her size.

She is a trimaran of only 100 tons, whereas Sir Auckland a catamaran of 59ft with Britannia Ferries GB, another trimaran, longer still at 63ft. Speed in the water was much achieved of length, so Gaudois IV be a excellent design with superb helm and crewed by a small class III for some now, with her closest challenger unlikely to finish for another two.

Britannia Ferries GB and Aquiline are the leaders. Classes I and II, with Chausse (Philippe) and Charles (Cappelle), in twenty position. Leading Class IV is Radio Ocean (Patrick Ellet) and the largely monopolised Class

[illegible]

riman
Mark
Holmes
at the
st. She
the 25th
Jean
is not
etic and
er fort-

drabs,
boats
complete
not is
a and
con of
accoun-
st few
second
reported
Scotia

Knox-
arman
is well
ek and
of the
picked
state
Bryth
water
e first
one was
so the
e time

looks
chaud.
e, now
Ellan)
be the
woman
ill she
d after
y an
illies
problem.

st

ESSEX: *Sussex* (4pts) beat Essex by three wickets.

Sussex pulled off a thrilling victory over Essex yesterday to keep up their challenge for the John Player League title.

Essex's batting deliveries to spare after replying to the home sides-215 for eight. When David Acland stepped up to bowl that last over, *Sussex* still needed eight to win, but John Barclay drove the first ball through the covers for 40 and kept the next to the tie leg fence.

Barclay finished with 23 not out, but the foundation of the *Sussex* innings was provided by opening batsmen Mendis, who batted through 34 overs to score 50. His main support came from Ian Greig, who had two sixes in five 40s, and Garth le Roux, who made 30.

Essex's total was largely due to the second wicket partnership of 85 between Brian Stanger and Hardie (58), and Ken McEwan (45).

ESSEX

G. Mendis	50	20
I. Greig	40	20
K. McEwan	45	20
B. Stanger	58	20
J. Barclay	23	20
G. le Roux	30	20
D. Acland	8	20
P. Phillips	0	20
W. Watkins	0	20
J. L. Smith	0	20
T. B. Smith	0	20
Extras	10	20
Total	215	20

D. Acland did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS:

1-0-0-0	1-69	2-0-0
3-0-0-0	3-169	4-0-0
5-0-0-0	5-169	6-0-0

BOWLING: Arnold 8-5-0-0, le Roux 8-5-0-0, Walker 8-5-0-0, Phillips 8-5-0-0, Barclay 8-5-0-0.

SUSSEX

G. Mendis	50	40
I. Greig	40	40
K. McEwan	45	40
B. Stanger	58	40
J. Barclay	23	40
D. Acland	8	40
P. Phillips	0	40
W. Watkins	0	40
J. L. Smith	0	40
T. B. Smith	0	40
Extras	10	40
Total	215	40

D. Acland did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS:

1-0-0-0	1-69	2-0-0
3-0-0-0	3-169	4-0-0
5-0-0-0	5-169	6-0-0

BOWLING: le Roux 8-5-0-0, Greig 8-5-0-0, Phillips 8-5-0-0, Barclay 8-5-0-0, Acland 8-5-0-0, Walker 8-5-0-0.

Umpires: Bird and Shakoor Rana.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

A partnership of 188 in 56 minutes by Allan Lamb and Richard Williams—a record for the third wicket in the John Player League—set the anchor for Worcester's tonnage at Worcester yesterday. Their formidable total of 255 for three was beaten when Worcester's attack for Northamptonshire at Worcester yesterday. Their formidable total of 255 for three was beaten when Worcester's attack for Northamptonshire at Worcester yesterday. Their formidable total of 255 for three was beaten when Worcester's attack for Northamptonshire at Worcester yesterday.

Lamb, dropped at 47, hammered an unbeaten 127, his first league century, and hit 10 fours and sixes. Williams, who had been dropped at 11, was eventually run out for his highest league score of 81 after hitting 10 fours, but Worcester's innings was not fringed by the challenge.

Yousif Ahmed, with a run-a-minute 71, and Turner (45) set a second-century partnership of 107. Then Inchnorri promoted to number three to exploit his powerful hitting, responded with 50 in another target, to 63 from the last 10 overs.

Lords'

Mike Brearley and Clive Radley put on a brilliant opening stand to help Middlesex secure their second league win of the season over Leicestershire. Chasing a total of 215, Middlesex had to rely on a partnership of 50 in 14 overs. After a middle order collapse, Middlesex won by five wickets with two overs to spare, thanks to an exciting 24 by Edmunds, which included one six.

Leicestershire made a poor start to their innings, losing both openers to Thomas. But Balderstone hit a top score of 28 before two other former England players, Edmunds and Embury, shared four wickets. Left-arm spinner out their injured wicketkeeper and captain, Tolchard, have only one victory this season.

Bath

Two Kent newcomers to the John Player competition played a vital part in a four-wicket victory over Somerset. Somerset's 20-year-old Antiguan, had Rose marvellously caught then bowled his fellow islander. But in the first five balls, Potter, aged 20, a left-arm seamer who was brought up in Australia, took a wicket in the first over and ended with four for 27.

Only Denning, with a 51 and a ninth-wicket stand of 38 between Taylor and Matthews, kept Lancashire's score put in, totalling 132. Garner's two early wickets for a wicketed 36 and Coates (23) put on a vital 54 overs.

Gloucestershire

Yorkshire, weakened by the absence of Boycott and the trio, Lumb, Old and Rampton, to Glamorgan 15 for eight, lost 10 for 18 in the eighth over, there was no contesting from Alan Jones, Edwards and Featherstone. Six wickets fell while 15 were added.

Apart from Harley, no-one was a marked contender and Moseley's three for 16 overs was a match-winning for Glamorgan.

Portsmouth

David Turner steered Leicestershire to their second league victory against Gloucestershire. He was unbeaten with 59 as his shirt centered to victory by wickets with three overs to spare. Gloucestershire's form with 51 but Gloucestershire collapsed after his dismissal the score at 51. They were reduced to 180 with four overs and Hampshire were in any danger of missing a target.

Manchester

Lancashire, chasing a target of 240, made hard work of it. They were 100 for 1 at 10 overs at Old Trafford, scraped home with just five wickets to spare after their opener, Brown, and Fowler (37) given them a fine start at 18 overs.

John Player League

Sussex (2)
 Somerset (2)
 Lancashire (14)
 Derby (14)
 Middlesex (14)
 Gloucestershire (14)
 Warwickshire (11)
 Northamptonshire (11)
 Kent (11)
 Nottinghamshire (11)
 Hampshire (11)
 Leicestershire (11)
 Essex (11)
 Surrey (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Worcestershire (11)
 Lancashire (11)
 Derby (11)
 Middlesex (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Warwickshire (11)
 Northamptonshire (11)
 Kent (11)
 Nottinghamshire (11)
 Hampshire (11)
 Leicestershire (11)
 Essex (11)
 Surrey (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Worcestershire (11)
 Lancashire (11)
 Derby (11)
 Middlesex (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Warwickshire (11)
 Northamptonshire (11)
 Kent (11)
 Nottinghamshire (11)
 Hampshire (11)
 Leicestershire (11)
 Essex (11)
 Surrey (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Worcestershire (11)
 Lancashire (11)
 Derby (11)
 Middlesex (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Warwickshire (11)
 Northamptonshire (11)
 Kent (11)
 Nottinghamshire (11)
 Hampshire (11)
 Leicestershire (11)
 Essex (11)
 Surrey (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Worcestershire (11)
 Lancashire (11)
 Derby (11)
 Middlesex (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Warwickshire (11)
 Northamptonshire (11)
 Kent (11)
 Nottinghamshire (11)
 Hampshire (11)
 Leicestershire (11)
 Essex (11)
 Surrey (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Worcestershire (11)
 Lancashire (11)
 Derby (11)
 Middlesex (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Warwickshire (11)
 Northamptonshire (11)
 Kent (11)
 Nottinghamshire (11)
 Hampshire (11)
 Leicestershire (11)
 Essex (11)
 Surrey (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Worcestershire (11)
 Lancashire (11)
 Derby (11)
 Middlesex (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Warwickshire (11)
 Northamptonshire (11)
 Kent (11)
 Nottinghamshire (11)
 Hampshire (11)
 Leicestershire (11)
 Essex (11)
 Surrey (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Worcestershire (11)
 Lancashire (11)
 Derby (11)
 Middlesex (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Warwickshire (11)
 Northamptonshire (11)
 Kent (11)
 Nottinghamshire (11)
 Hampshire (11)
 Leicestershire (11)
 Essex (11)
 Surrey (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Worcestershire (11)
 Lancashire (11)
 Derby (11)
 Middlesex (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Warwickshire (11)
 Northamptonshire (11)
 Kent (11)
 Nottinghamshire (11)
 Hampshire (11)
 Leicestershire (11)
 Essex (11)
 Surrey (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Worcestershire (11)
 Lancashire (11)
 Derby (11)
 Middlesex (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Warwickshire (11)
 Northamptonshire (11)
 Kent (11)
 Nottinghamshire (11)
 Hampshire (11)
 Leicestershire (11)
 Essex (11)
 Surrey (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Worcestershire (11)
 Lancashire (11)
 Derby (11)
 Middlesex (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Warwickshire (11)
 Northamptonshire (11)
 Kent (11)
 Nottinghamshire (11)
 Hampshire (11)
 Leicestershire (11)
 Essex (11)
 Surrey (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Worcestershire (11)
 Lancashire (11)
 Derby (11)
 Middlesex (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Warwickshire (11)
 Northamptonshire (11)
 Kent (11)
 Nottinghamshire (11)
 Hampshire (11)
 Leicestershire (11)
 Essex (11)
 Surrey (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Worcestershire (11)
 Lancashire (11)
 Derby (11)
 Middlesex (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Warwickshire (11)
 Northamptonshire (11)
 Kent (11)
 Nottinghamshire (11)
 Hampshire (11)
 Leicestershire (11)
 Essex (11)
 Surrey (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Worcestershire (11)
 Lancashire (11)
 Derby (11)
 Middlesex (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Warwickshire (11)
 Northamptonshire (11)
 Kent (11)
 Nottinghamshire (11)
 Hampshire (11)
 Leicestershire (11)
 Essex (11)
 Surrey (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Worcestershire (11)
 Lancashire (11)
 Derby (11)
 Middlesex (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Warwickshire (11)
 Northamptonshire (11)
 Kent (11)
 Nottinghamshire (11)
 Hampshire (11)
 Leicestershire (11)
 Essex (11)
 Surrey (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Worcestershire (11)
 Lancashire (11)
 Derby (11)
 Middlesex (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Warwickshire (11)
 Northamptonshire (11)
 Kent (11)
 Nottinghamshire (11)
 Hampshire (11)
 Leicestershire (11)
 Essex (11)
 Surrey (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Worcestershire (11)
 Lancashire (11)
 Derby (11)
 Middlesex (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Warwickshire (11)
 Northamptonshire (11)
 Kent (11)
 Nottinghamshire (11)
 Hampshire (11)
 Leicestershire (11)
 Essex (11)
 Surrey (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Worcestershire (11)
 Lancashire (11)
 Derby (11)
 Middlesex (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Warwickshire (11)
 Northamptonshire (11)
 Kent (11)
 Nottinghamshire (11)
 Hampshire (11)
 Leicestershire (11)
 Essex (11)
 Surrey (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Worcestershire (11)
 Lancashire (11)
 Derby (11)
 Middlesex (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Warwickshire (11)
 Northamptonshire (11)
 Kent (11)
 Nottinghamshire (11)
 Hampshire (11)
 Leicestershire (11)
 Essex (11)
 Surrey (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Worcestershire (11)
 Lancashire (11)
 Derby (11)
 Middlesex (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Warwickshire (11)
 Northamptonshire (11)
 Kent (11)
 Nottinghamshire (11)
 Hampshire (11)
 Leicestershire (11)
 Essex (11)
 Surrey (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Worcestershire (11)
 Lancashire (11)
 Derby (11)
 Middlesex (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Warwickshire (11)
 Northamptonshire (11)
 Kent (11)
 Nottinghamshire (11)
 Hampshire (11)
 Leicestershire (11)
 Essex (11)
 Surrey (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Worcestershire (11)
 Lancashire (11)
 Derby (11)
 Middlesex (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Warwickshire (11)
 Northamptonshire (11)
 Kent (11)
 Nottinghamshire (11)
 Hampshire (11)
 Leicestershire (11)
 Essex (11)
 Surrey (11)
 Gloucestershire (11)
 Worcestershire (11)
 Lancashire (11)
 Derby (1

[illegible]

By Richard Strieborn
LORD'S: Cambridge University match today was a further continuation of the series for the University. They have only themselves to thank for the result. They were out for 38 runs in the first innings, and 208 runs behind Oxford in the second. They were out for 38 runs in the first innings, and 208 runs behind Oxford in the second. They were out for 38 runs in the first innings, and 208 runs behind Oxford in the second.

[illegible]

By John Nicholson

Strong winds produced a long and frustrated race for 120 boats that started in the shore race for the Morgan Cup Friday evening. The boats had to make headway against the tide and those that finished were not able to start at dusk yesterday. The first to was Marienette (C Dunsmuir) she dropped to sixth on coming in.

The winner overall, and of two, was the German entry (W. Hubruck) one of the leaders in the first class in country's Admiral's Cup. She was less than an hour in of Marienette and half an hour in of the second class.

The second overall and in class and best-placed of the Admiral's Cup contenders, was the German entry (W. Hubruck) overall and first in class another consistent performer from what must be the best of certainty for a place in British team. No other boat match her all-round ability.

Second in the St. Lawrence (XVI) Robin's had three outstanding races yesterday she was the class's Admiral's Cupper to finish beaten by the old class (VXXI), owned by Sir Owen Al Mayhem and Dragon (E S Cooper) showed up poorly in the Solent but clearly found a distance, light weather race to their liking.

By Nicholas Earling

CLASS II: P. de St. Marie, John S. Smees, Germany; 2. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 3. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 4. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 5. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 6. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 7. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 8. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 9. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 10. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 11. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 12. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 13. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 14. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 15. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 16. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 17. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 18. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 19. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 20. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 21. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 22. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 23. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 24. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 25. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 26. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 27. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 28. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 29. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 30. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 31. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 32. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 33. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 34. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 35. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 36. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 37. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 38. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 39. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 40. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 41. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 42. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 43. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 44. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 45. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 46. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 47. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 48. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 49. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 50. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 51. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 52. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 53. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 54. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 55. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 56. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 57. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 58. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 59. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 60. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 61. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 62. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 63. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 64. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 65. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 66. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 67. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 68. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 69. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 70. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 71. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 72. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 73. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 74. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 75. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 76. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 77. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 78. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 79. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 80. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 81. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 82. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 83. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 84. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 85. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 86. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 87. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 88. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 89. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 90. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 91. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 92. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 93. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 94. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 95. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 96. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 97. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 98. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 99. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 100. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 101. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 102. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 103. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 104. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 105. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 106. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 107. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 108. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 109. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 110. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 111. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 112. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 113. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 114. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 115. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 116. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 117. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 118. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 119. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 120. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 121. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 122. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 123. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 124. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 125. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 126. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 127. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 128. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 129. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 130. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 131. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 132. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 133. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 134. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 135. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 136. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 137. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 138. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 139. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 140. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 141. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 142. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 143. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 144. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 145. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 146. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 147. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 148. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 149. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 150. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 151. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 152. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 153. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 154. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 155. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 156. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 157. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 158. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 159. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 160. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 161. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 162. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 163. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 164. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 165. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 166. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 167. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 168. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 169. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 170. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 171. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 172. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 173. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 174. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 175. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 176. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 177. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 178. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 179. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 180. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 181. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 182. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 183. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 184. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 185. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 186. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 187. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 188. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 189. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 190. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 191. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 192. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 193. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 194. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 195. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 196. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 197. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 198. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 199. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 200. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 201. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 202. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 203. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 204. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 205. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 206. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 207. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 208. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 209. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 210. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 211. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 212. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 213. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 214. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 215. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 216. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 217. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 218. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 219. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 220. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 221. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 222. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 223. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 224. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 225. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 226. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 227. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 228. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 229. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 230. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 231. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 232. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 233. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 234. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 235. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 236. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 237. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 238. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 239. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 240. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 241. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 242. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 243. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 244. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 245. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 246. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 247. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 248. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 249. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 250. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 251. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 252. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 253. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 254. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 255. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 256. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 257. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 258. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 259. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 260. Maria, J. Smees, Germany; 261. Maria, J.

national champion in their appearance, and his own coach Bill Benwick, who is also coach of the New Zealand team.

It is not yet known whether a successful candidate will be allowed to stay with his club, but it is likely that the case Mr Ambler is claiming will be taken to the English courts since November 1970. He is likely to take the British Basketball Association to Taiwan during the last few weeks of next month and attend the tournament.

Rugby League

France trounce New Zealand

Auckland, June 21.—France took another trouncing here Sunday when New Zealand 25-2. France lost the first in a series of four tests against Sunday's match when the French, the captain, Gresse, vice-captain and Nado, the scrum all injured.

France managed to hold on to the first half, against an increasingly ambitious Kiwi scrum, which was broken down by the French. The French were swamped by at least five New Zealand scrum drives, two of which attracted little if they mounted several attacks only to find themselves unable to carry them through to the try line.

The New Zealand tries were scored by Ah Kuoi, the stand-off in the fourth minute and O'Brien in the 32nd. In the second period, the French showed their strength in the dominance of New Zealand scrum.

The Kiwis finished the day with five tries in all, the second scored by Leuluake in the 17th minute. Graham, the hooker (7th) and Tamati, the captain (7th). Tamati's score came as a rush by his team over a 60 metres.

Filipina, replacing the injured Williams, converted all the tries. The only French score was a try by Nado in the 15th minute, in the 66th minute.

Roger Garrigue, the French coach, said after the slaughter that his team had been "missed too many opportunities, the other hand, I was impressed by the alertness, the skill and the speed of the New Zealand players to have made remarkable progress in the past few months."

[illegible][illegible]

Phillip
in the
and in
and in
ons on
. after
shift
it and
reeze.
In the
s had
own

eland,
best
i Esch-
racting
for
ays a
ch in
e for
restric-
home
as of
t he
ated
red
ress,
we've
n an
on in
e he
the
ogor-
dies
only
ems,
ning.
com-
ed up
at a
head

I sell
nd J
C
ason:

their

tue
with
ysical
y. I
hat
less
aken

he
 twice
 is so
 never
 back
 not
 con-
 don't
 That
 the

 e

 I
 boot
 d up
 legs
 while
 ball
 was
 war
 than
 the
 years

 1, as
 mms.
 on-
 the
 were
 creas-
 nous

 were
 the
 re-
 Rose
 ark
 n.
 pen-
 the
 mms.
 nou

 but
 with
 the
 con-
 tory

 me
 port
 that
 The
 for
 e.

Boxing

Watt is the intelligent man's guide to survival in a bruising world

By Srikumar Sen

Boxing Correspondent

At first sight it might seem that the course Jim Watt followed in the defence of his world lightweight title against Alexis Arguello at Wembley on Saturday was more negative than the one adopted by another former British world champion, Alan Martin, against Mustafa Hamisheh recently in Las Vegas.

But Arguello confirmed yesterday that backpedalling was not just the only way open to the Scot but the correct one in the kind of pressure he was under after the first round of preliminaries were over.

Watt stuck to his route even though he suffered the indignity of being hammered going backwards. Though comprehensively outboxed, he kept his feet on his feet, bloody but unbroken. As such, it was a positive plan of action.

Watt had tried to carry the fight to the challenger, Arguello, who is not given to boast, said that he would have been killed if he came forward that early in the fight.

His quiet manager, Dr Ramon, leant over the table at his hotel and pointed at his record.

Watt has made a small fortune out of his last three bouts, this one alone bringing him £57,000, and since he has been talking of retiring, those close to him think that he will get out while his brains do not need examining.

Watt was not the only one who was not in a hurry to get out of the contest. I expected from a title

holder even though the saying in the trade is that "challengers must come to the champions".

I would have preferred to see Watt stand his ground and test the coming Nicaraguan's mettle. He might have been pleasantly surprised, for Arguello said that he had been hurt in the eighth and twelfth rounds.

All round, then it was the kind of intelligent bout one would expect from an intelligent man. It is more than likely that the same good sense will make Watt retire from the game, even though Arguello thinks that the Scot still has plenty to give.

He was surprised by Watt's fitness and determination, which he says are 90 per cent of the battle. There could still be, just, one lucrative meeting that with Sean O'Grady, the WBA champion, if Watt is suitably ranked by that body.

But that road is full of pitfalls. It is one thing, going off to a great champion like Arguello, who has gone into the history books for winning three world titles.

It is quite another to have to bow to the Irish-American who claims he was robbed in Glasgow when he was out of his last three bouts, this one alone bringing him £57,000, and since he has been talking of retiring, those close to him think that he will get out while his brains do not need examining.

Watt was not the only one who was not in a hurry to get out of the contest. I expected from a title

holder even though the saying in the trade is that "challengers must come to the champions".

I would have preferred to see Watt stand his ground and test the coming Nicaraguan's mettle. He might have been pleasantly surprised, for Arguello said that he had been hurt in the eighth and twelfth rounds.

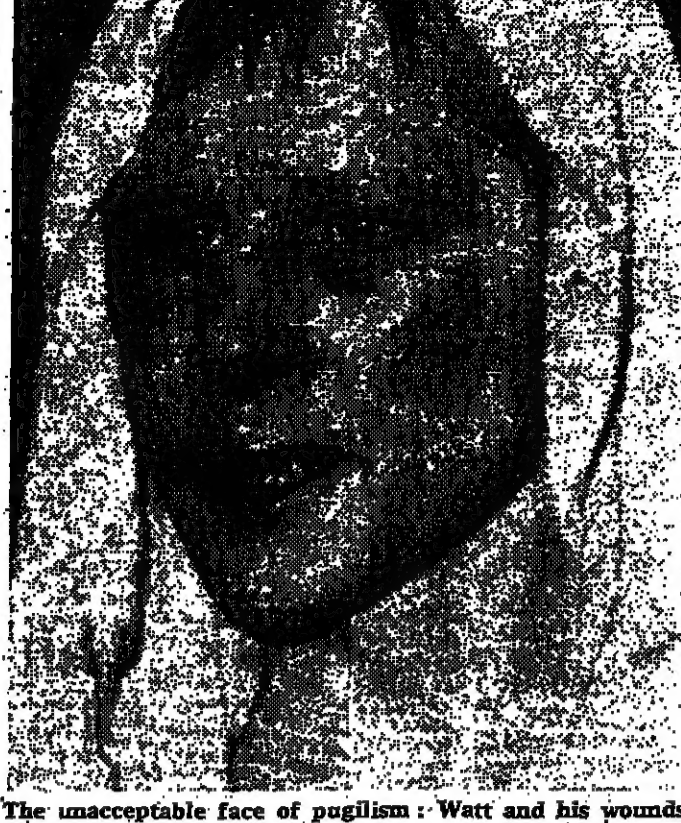
All round, then it was the kind of intelligent bout one would expect from an intelligent man. It is more than likely that the same good sense will make Watt retire from the game, even though Arguello thinks that the Scot still has plenty to give.

He was surprised by Watt's fitness and determination, which he says are 90 per cent of the battle. There could still be, just, one lucrative meeting that with Sean O'Grady, the WBA champion, if Watt is suitably ranked by that body.

But that road is full of pitfalls. It is one thing, going off to a great champion like Arguello, who has gone into the history books for winning three world titles.

It is quite another to have to bow to the Irish-American who claims he was robbed in Glasgow when he was out of his last three bouts, this one alone bringing him £57,000, and since he has been talking of retiring, those close to him think that he will get out while his brains do not need examining.

Watt was not the only one who was not in a hurry to get out of the contest. I expected from a title



The unacceptable face of pugilism: Watt and his wounds.

Show jumping

Philco provides Broome with some compensation

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

David Broome, at 41, the world's oldest show jumper, is still satisfied to be gained for the dedicated horseman in making history repeat itself.

Harvey Smith, Broome's constant sparring partner, finished as runner-up overall on Sanyo San.

Michael Mac, the correct one in the jump-off, he was riding the grey, Persian Shah, who came from Australia and very much the same type of horse as a 19-year-old chestnut I was shown in the royal stables in Tehran in 1977 as the favourite mount of the late Shah.

But the overall title went to the runner-up in this final leg, the imperious Lesley McNaught, aged 17, the pupil of Ted and

Elizabeth Edgar. She partnered the Evert Sturt's Irish six-year-old, One More Time, to a victory over Ted Edgar in Dublin last summer.

Already a winning partnership in the last national, the pair won the Lancia Three Counties championship at Malvern on Thursday.

Leonard Owen, a director of Benson and Hedges, said: "I am a little concerned that this event is not progressing as much as our other involvements. The prize money has only risen to £20,000 from £18,000 in 1974. I would like to see it reaching £40,000 next year with three-five-year contracts, but we seem to have no security of tenure here, much as we enjoy it."

"I think we would like a permanent gap in the calendar at a peak date, so as to fit in with the world championship in Dublin next year. This is the only sport in which we have to live from year to year, which the governing body seems happy to expect us to

Hockey

Dutch draw is enough to win tournament

By Srikumar Sen

Amsterdam, June 21.—The Netherlands drew 2-2 with world champions West Germany in a four-nation world tournament here today.

A penalty corner two minutes before the end of the match earned the Dutch top place after they had allowed a one-goal lead.

West Germany, who won the world championship by beating the Netherlands in Buenos Aires last April, equaled in the 44th minute and converted a penalty corner 11 minutes later. They then held off Dutch pressure until the end of the match.

In today's other match, England trounced the United States, 6-1. Swimmer pur England ahead in the 23rd minute but the Americans equalized before halftime.

In the second half England's forward line played havoc with the American defence, dominating their rivals both in the betting for the Prize Fide de l'Air and on the

European racing

Matthias and Junta land valuable Belgium prize

From a Special Correspondent

Junta, ridden by John Hartman, and Matthias, ridden by Ludo Lelie, were the two leading horses in the Grand Prix de la Ville de Paris at Auteuil yesterday and stayed on strongly to hold off the challenge of Carmont by two lengths.

What a joy took the Grande Course de Haies des Quatre Ans, in which John Francome was seventh of eight on Al Arif. Bison Pure foaled Palace's heroic attempt to become the first horse to win the Grande Course de Haies d'Auteuil three times.

St Cloud

PRINCE DE LAIR (Group 1) 12.40. 1. Prince de lair, 2. Prince de lair, 3. Prince de lair, 4. Prince de lair, 5. Prince de lair, 6. Prince de lair, 7. Prince de lair, 8. Prince de lair, 9. Prince de lair, 10. Prince de lair, 11. Prince de lair, 12. Prince de lair, 13. Prince de lair, 14. Prince de lair, 15. Prince de lair, 16. Prince de lair, 17. Prince de lair, 18. Prince de lair, 19. Prince de lair, 20. Prince de lair, 21. Prince de lair, 22. Prince de lair, 23. Prince de lair, 24. Prince de lair, 25. Prince de lair, 26. Prince de lair, 27. Prince de lair, 28. Prince de lair, 29. Prince de lair, 30. Prince de lair, 31. Prince de lair, 32. Prince de lair, 33. Prince de lair, 34. Prince de lair, 35. Prince de lair, 36. Prince de lair, 37. Prince de lair, 38. Prince de lair, 39. Prince de lair, 40. Prince de lair, 41. Prince de lair, 42. Prince de lair, 43. Prince de lair, 44. Prince de lair, 45. Prince de lair, 46. Prince de lair, 47. Prince de lair, 48. Prince de lair, 49. Prince de lair, 50. Prince de lair, 51. Prince de lair, 52. Prince de lair, 53. Prince de lair, 54. Prince de lair, 55. Prince de lair, 56. Prince de lair, 57. Prince de lair, 58. Prince de lair, 59. Prince de lair, 60. Prince de lair, 61. Prince de lair, 62. Prince de lair, 63. Prince de lair, 64. Prince de lair, 65. Prince de lair, 66. Prince de lair, 67. Prince de lair, 68. Prince de lair, 69. Prince de lair, 70. Prince de lair, 71. Prince de lair, 72. Prince de lair, 73. Prince de lair, 74. Prince de lair, 75. Prince de lair, 76. Prince de lair, 77. Prince de lair, 78. Prince de lair, 79. Prince de lair, 80. Prince de lair, 81. Prince de lair, 82. Prince de lair, 83. Prince de lair, 84. Prince de lair, 85. Prince de lair, 86. Prince de lair, 87. Prince de lair, 88. Prince de lair, 89. Prince de lair, 90. Prince de lair, 91. Prince de lair, 92. Prince de lair, 93. Prince de lair, 94. Prince de lair, 95. Prince de lair, 96. Prince de lair, 97. Prince de lair, 98. Prince de lair, 99. Prince de lair, 100. Prince de lair, 101. Prince de lair, 102. Prince de lair, 103. Prince de lair, 104. Prince de lair, 105. Prince de lair, 106. Prince de lair, 107. Prince de lair, 108. Prince de lair, 109. Prince de lair, 110. Prince de lair, 111. Prince de lair, 112. Prince de lair, 113. Prince de lair, 114. Prince de lair, 115. Prince de lair, 116. Prince de lair, 117. Prince de lair, 118. Prince de lair, 119. Prince de lair, 120. Prince de lair, 121. Prince de lair, 122. Prince de lair, 123. Prince de lair, 124. Prince de lair, 125. Prince de lair, 126. Prince de lair, 127. Prince de lair, 128. Prince de lair, 129. Prince de lair, 130. Prince de lair, 131. Prince de lair, 132. Prince de lair, 133. Prince de lair, 134. Prince de lair, 135. Prince de lair, 136. Prince de lair, 137. Prince de lair, 138. Prince de lair, 139. Prince de lair, 140. Prince de lair, 141. Prince de lair, 142. Prince de lair, 143. Prince de lair, 144. Prince de lair, 145. Prince de lair, 146. Prince de lair, 147. Prince de lair, 148. Prince de lair, 149. Prince de lair, 150. Prince de lair, 151. Prince de lair, 152. Prince de lair, 153. Prince de lair, 154. Prince de lair, 155. Prince de lair, 156. Prince de lair, 157. Prince de lair, 158. Prince de lair, 159. Prince de lair, 160. Prince de lair, 161. Prince de lair, 162. Prince de lair, 163. Prince de lair, 164. Prince de lair, 165. Prince de lair, 166. Prince de lair, 167. Prince de lair, 168. Prince de lair, 169. Prince de lair, 170. Prince de lair, 171. Prince de lair, 172. Prince de lair, 173. Prince de lair, 174. Prince de lair, 175. Prince de lair, 176. Prince de lair, 177. Prince de lair, 178. Prince de lair, 179. Prince de lair, 180. Prince de lair, 181. Prince de lair, 182. Prince de lair, 183. Prince de lair, 184. Prince de lair, 185. Prince de lair, 186. Prince de lair, 187. Prince de lair, 188. Prince de lair, 189. Prince de lair, 190. Prince de lair, 191. Prince de lair, 192. Prince de lair, 193. Prince de lair, 194. Prince de lair, 195. Prince de lair, 196. Prince de lair, 197. Prince de lair, 198. Prince de lair, 199. Prince de lair, 200. Prince de lair, 201. Prince de lair, 202. Prince de lair, 203. Prince de lair, 204. Prince de lair, 205. Prince de lair, 206. Prince de lair, 207. Prince de lair, 208. Prince de lair, 209. Prince de lair, 210. Prince de lair, 211. Prince de lair, 212. Prince de lair, 213. Prince de lair, 214. Prince de lair, 215. Prince de lair, 216. Prince de lair, 217. Prince de lair, 218. Prince de lair, 219. Prince de lair, 220. Prince de lair, 221. Prince de lair, 222. Prince de lair, 223. Prince de lair, 224. Prince de lair, 225. Prince de lair, 226. Prince de lair, 227. Prince de lair, 228. Prince de lair, 229. Prince de lair, 230. Prince de lair, 231. Prince de lair, 232. Prince de lair, 233. Prince de lair, 234. Prince de lair, 235. Prince de lair, 236. Prince de lair, 237. Prince de lair, 238. Prince de lair, 239. Prince de lair, 240. Prince de lair, 241. Prince de lair, 242. Prince de lair, 243. Prince de lair, 244. Prince de lair, 245. Prince de lair, 246. Prince de lair, 247. Prince de lair, 248. Prince de lair, 249. Prince de lair, 250. Prince de lair, 251. Prince de lair, 252. Prince de lair, 253. Prince de lair, 254. Prince de lair, 255. Prince de lair, 256. Prince de lair, 257. Prince de lair, 258. Prince de lair, 259. Prince de lair, 260. Prince de lair, 261. Prince de lair, 262. Prince de lair, 263. Prince de lair, 264. Prince de lair, 265. Prince de lair, 266. Prince de lair, 267. Prince de lair, 268. Prince de lair, 269. Prince de lair, 270. Prince de lair, 271. Prince de lair, 272. Prince de lair, 273. Prince de lair, 274. Prince de lair, 275. Prince de lair, 276. Prince de lair, 277. Prince de lair, 278. Prince de lair, 279. Prince de lair, 280. Prince de lair, 281. Prince de lair, 282. Prince de lair, 283. Prince de lair, 284. Prince de lair, 285. Prince de lair, 286. Prince de lair, 287. Prince de lair, 288. Prince de lair, 289. Prince de lair, 290. Prince de lair, 291. Prince de lair, 292. Prince de lair, 293. Prince de lair, 294. Prince de lair, 295. Prince de lair, 296. Prince de lair, 297. Prince de lair, 298. Prince de lair, 299. Prince de lair, 300. Prince de lair, 301. Prince de lair, 302. Prince de lair, 303. Prince de lair, 304. Prince de lair, 305. Prince de lair, 306. Prince de lair, 307. Prince de lair, 308. Prince de lair, 309. Prince de lair, 310. Prince de lair, 311. Prince de lair, 312. Prince de lair, 313. Prince de lair, 314. Prince de lair, 315. Prince de lair, 316. Prince de lair, 317. Prince de lair, 318. Prince de lair, 319. Prince de lair, 320. Prince de lair, 321. Prince de lair, 322. Prince de lair, 323. Prince de lair, 324. Prince de lair, 325. Prince de lair, 326. Prince de lair, 327. Prince de lair, 328. Prince de lair, 329. Prince de lair, 330. Prince de lair, 331. Prince de lair, 332. Prince de lair, 333. Prince de lair, 334. Prince de lair, 335. Prince de lair, 336. Prince de lair, 337. Prince de lair, 338. Prince de lair, 339. Prince de lair, 340. Prince de lair, 341. Prince de lair, 342. Prince de lair, 343. Prince de lair, 344. Prince de lair, 345. Prince de lair, 346. Prince de lair, 347. Prince de lair, 348. Prince de lair, 349. Prince de lair, 350. Prince de lair, 351. Prince de lair, 352. Prince de lair, 353. Prince de lair, 354. Prince de lair, 355. Prince de lair, 356. Prince de lair, 357. Prince de lair, 358. Prince de lair, 359. Prince de lair, 360. Prince de lair, 361. Prince de lair, 362. Prince de lair, 363. Prince de lair, 364. Prince de lair, 365. Prince de lair, 366. Prince de lair, 367. Prince de lair, 368. Prince de lair, 369. Prince de lair, 370. Prince de lair, 371. Prince de lair, 372. Prince de lair, 373. Prince de lair, 374. Prince de lair, 375. Prince de lair, 376. Prince de lair, 377. Prince de lair, 378. Prince de lair, 379. Prince de lair, 380. Prince de lair, 381. Prince de lair, 382. Prince de lair, 383. Prince de lair, 384. Prince de lair, 385. Prince de lair, 386. Prince de lair, 387. Prince de lair, 388. Prince de lair, 389. Prince de lair, 390. Prince de lair, 391. Prince de lair, 392. Prince de lair, 393. Prince de lair, 394. Prince de lair, 395. Prince de lair, 396. Prince de lair, 397. Prince de lair, 398. Prince de lair, 399. Prince de lair, 400. Prince de lair, 401. Prince de lair, 402. Prince de lair, 403. Prince de lair, 404. Prince de lair, 405. Prince de lair, 406. Prince de lair, 407. Prince de lair, 408. Prince de lair, 409. Prince de lair, 410. Prince de lair, 411. Prince de lair, 412. Prince de lair, 413. Prince de lair, 414. Prince de lair, 415. Prince de lair, 416. Prince de lair, 417. Prince de lair, 418. Prince de lair, 419. Prince de lair, 420. Prince de lair, 421. Prince de lair, 422. Prince de lair, 423. Prince de lair, 424. Prince de lair, 425. Prince de lair, 426. Prince de lair, 427. Prince de lair, 428. Prince de lair, 429. Prince de lair, 430. Prince de lair, 431. Prince de lair, 432. Prince de lair, 433. Prince de lair, 434. Prince de lair, 435. Prince de lair, 436. Prince de lair, 437. Prince de lair, 438. Prince de lair, 439. Prince de lair, 440. Prince de lair, 441. Prince de lair, 442. Prince de lair, 443. Prince de lair, 444. Prince de lair, 445. Prince de lair, 446. Prince de lair, 447. Prince de lair, 448. Prince de lair, 449. Prince de lair, 450. Prince de lair, 451. Prince de lair, 452. Prince de lair, 453. Prince de lair, 454. Prince de lair, 455. Prince de lair, 456. Prince de lair, 457. Prince de lair, 458. Prince de lair, 459. Prince de lair, 460. Prince de lair, 461. Prince de lair, 462. Prince de lair, 463. Prince de lair, 464. Prince de lair, 465. Prince de lair, 466. Prince de lair, 467. Prince de lair, 468. Prince de lair, 469. Prince de lair, 470. Prince de lair, 471. Prince de lair, 472. Prince de lair, 473. Prince de lair, 474. Prince de lair, 475. Prince de lair, 476. Prince de lair, 477. Prince de lair, 478. Prince de lair, 479. Prince de lair, 480. Prince de lair, 481. Prince de lair, 482. Prince de lair, 483. Prince de lair, 484. Prince de lair, 485. Prince de lair, 486. Prince de lair, 487. Prince de lair, 488. Prince de lair, 489. Prince de lair, 490. Prince de lair, 491. Prince de lair, 492. Prince de lair, 493. Prince de lair, 494. Prince de lair, 495. Prince de lair, 496. Prince de lair, 497. Prince de lair, 498. Prince de lair, 499. Prince de lair, 500. Prince de lair, 501. Prince de lair, 502. Prince de lair, 503. Prince de lair, 504. Prince de lair, 505. Prince de lair, 506. Prince de lair, 507. Prince de lair, 508. Prince de lair, 509. Prince de lair, 510. Prince de lair, 511. Prince de lair, 512. Prince de lair, 513. Prince de lair, 514. Prince de lair, 515. Prince de lair, 516. Prince de lair, 517. Prince de lair, 518. Prince de lair, 519. Prince de lair, 520. Prince de lair, 521. Prince de lair, 522. Prince de lair, 523. Prince de lair, 524. Prince de lair, 525. Prince de lair, 526. Prince de lair, 527. Prince de lair, 528. Prince de lair, 529. Prince de lair, 530. Prince de lair, 531. Prince de lair, 532. Prince de lair, 533. Prince de lair, 534. Prince de lair, 535. Prince de lair, 536. Prince de lair, 537. Prince de lair, 538. Prince de lair, 539. Prince de lair, 540. Prince de lair, 541. Prince de lair, 542. Prince de lair, 543. Prince de lair, 544. Prince de lair, 545. Prince de lair, 546. Prince de lair, 547. Prince de lair, 548. Prince de lair, 549. Prince de lair, 550. Prince de lair, 551. Prince de lair, 552. Prince de lair, 553. Prince de lair, 554. Prince de lair, 555. Prince de lair, 556. Prince de lair, 557. Prince de lair, 558. Prince de lair, 559. Prince de lair, 560. Prince de lair, 561. Prince de lair, 562. Prince de lair, 563. Prince de lair, 564. Prince de lair, 565. Prince de lair, 566. Prince de lair, 567. Prince de lair, 568. Prince de lair, 569. Prince de lair, 570. Prince de lair, 571. Prince de lair, 572. Prince de lair, 573. Prince de lair, 574. Prince de lair, 575. Prince de lair, 576. Prince de lair, 577. Prince de lair, 578. Prince de lair, 579. Prince de lair, 580. Prince de lair, 581. Prince de lair, 582. Prince de lair, 583. Prince de lair, 584. Prince de lair, 585. Prince de lair, 586. Prince de lair, 587. Prince de lair, 588. Prince de lair, 589. Prince de lair, 590. Prince de lair, 591. Prince de lair, 592. Prince de lair, 593. Prince de lair, 594. Prince de lair, 595. Prince de lair, 596. Prince de lair, 597. Prince de lair, 598. Prince de lair, 599. Prince de lair, 600. Prince de lair, 601. Prince de lair, 602. Prince de lair, 603. Prince de lair, 604. Prince de lair, 605. Prince de lair, 606. Prince de lair, 607. Prince de lair, 608. Prince de lair, 609. Prince de lair, 610. Prince de lair, 611. Prince de lair, 612. Prince de lair, 613. Prince de lair, 614. Prince de lair, 615. Prince de lair, 616. Prince de lair, 617. Prince de lair, 618. Prince de lair, 619. Prince de lair, 620. Prince de lair, 621. Prince de lair, 622. Prince de lair, 623. Prince de lair, 624. Prince de lair, 625. Prince de lair, 626. Prince de lair, 627. Prince de lair, 628. Prince de lair, 629. Prince de lair, 630. Prince de lair, 631. Prince de lair, 632. Prince de lair, 633. Prince de lair, 634. Prince de lair, 635. Prince de lair, 636. Prince de lair, 637. Prince de lair, 638. Prince de lair, 639. Prince de lair, 640. Prince de lair, 641. Prince de lair, 642. Prince de lair, 643. Prince de lair, 644. Prince de lair, 645. Prince de lair, 646. Prince de lair, 647. Prince de lair, 648. Prince de lair, 649. Prince de lair, 650. Prince de lair, 651. Prince de lair, 652. Prince de lair, 653. Prince de lair, 654. Prince de lair, 655. Prince de lair, 656. Prince de lair, 657. Prince de lair, 658. Prince de lair, 659. Prince de lair, 660. Prince de lair, 661. Prince de lair, 662. Prince de lair, 663. Prince de lair, 664. Prince de lair, 665. Prince de lair, 666. Prince de lair, 667. Prince de lair, 668. Prince de lair, 669. Prince de lair, 670. Prince de lair, 671. Prince de lair, 672. Prince de lair, 673. Prince de lair, 674. Prince de lair, 675. Prince de lair, 676. Prince de lair, 677. Prince de lair, 678. Prince de lair, 679. Prince de lair, 680. Prince de lair, 681. Prince de lair, 682. Prince de lair, 683. Prince de lair, 684. Prince de lair, 685. Prince de lair, 686. Prince de lair, 687. Prince de lair, 688. Prince de lair, 689. Prince de lair, 690. Prince de lair, 691. Prince de lair, 692. Prince de lair, 693. Prince de lair, 694. Prince de lair, 695. Prince de lair, 696. Prince de lair, 697. Prince de lair, 698. Prince de lair, 699. Prince de lair, 700. Prince de lair, 701. Prince de lair, 702. Prince de lair, 703. Prince de lair, 704. Prince de lair, 705. Prince de lair, 706. Prince de lair, 707. Prince de lair, 708. Prince de lair, 709. Prince de lair, 710. Prince de lair, 711. Prince de lair, 712. Prince de lair, 713. Prince de lair, 714. Prince de lair, 715. Prince de lair, 716. Prince de lair, 717. Prince de lair, 718. Prince de lair, 719. Prince de lair, 720. Prince de lair, 721. Prince de lair, 722. Prince de lair, 723. Prince de lair, 724. Prince de lair, 725. Prince de lair, 726. Prince de lair, 727. Prince de lair, 728. Prince de lair, 729. Prince de lair, 730. Prince de lair, 731. Prince de lair, 732. Prince de lair, 733. Prince de lair, 734. Prince de lair, 735. Prince de lair, 736. Prince de lair, 737. Prince de lair, 738. Prince de lair, 739. Prince de lair, 740. Prince de lair, 741. Prince de lair, 742. Prince de lair, 743. Prince de lair, 744. Prince de lair, 745. Prince de lair, 746. Prince de lair, 747. Prince de lair, 748. Prince de lair, 749. Prince de lair, 750. Prince de lair, 751. Prince de lair, 752. Prince de lair, 753. Prince de lair, 754. Prince de lair, 755. Prince de lair, 756. Prince de lair, 757. Prince de lair, 758. Prince de lair, 759. Prince de lair, 760. Prince de lair, 761. Prince de lair, 762. Prince de lair, 763. Prince de lair, 764. Prince de lair, 765. Prince de lair, 766. Prince de lair, 767. Prince de lair, 768. Prince de lair, 769. Prince de lair, 770. Prince de lair, 771. Prince de lair, 772. Prince de lair, 773. Prince de lair, 774. Prince de lair, 775. Prince de lair, 776. Prince de lair, 777. Prince de lair, 778. Prince de lair, 779. Prince de lair, 780. Prince de lair, 781. Prince de lair, 782. Prince de lair, 783. Prince de lair, 784. Prince de lair, 785. Prince de lair, 786. Prince de lair, 787. Prince de lair, 788. Prince de lair, 789. Prince de lair, 790. Prince de lair, 791. Prince de lair, 792. Prince de lair, 793. Prince de lair, 794. Prince de lair, 795. Prince de lair, 796. Prince de lair, 797. Prince de lair, 798. Prince de lair, 799. Prince de lair, 800. Prince de lair, 801. Prince de lair, 802. Prince de lair, 803. Prince de lair, 804. Prince de lair, 805. Prince de lair, 806. Prince de lair, 807. Prince de lair, 808. Prince de lair, 809. Prince de lair, 810. Prince de lair, 811. Prince de lair, 812. Prince de lair, 813. Prince de lair, 814. Prince de lair, 815. Prince de lair, 816. Prince de lair, 817. Prince de lair, 818. Prince de lair, 819. Prince de lair, 820. Prince de lair, 821. Prince de lair, 822. Prince de lair, 823. Prince de lair, 824. Prince de lair, 825. Prince de lair, 826. Prince de lair, 827. Prince de lair, 828. Prince de lair, 829. Prince de lair, 830. Prince de lair, 831. Prince de lair, 832. Prince de lair, 833. Prince de lair, 834. Prince de lair, 835. Prince de lair, 836. Prince de lair, 837. Prince de lair, 838. Prince de lair, 839. Prince de lair, 840. Prince de lair, 841. Prince de lair, 842. Prince de lair, 843. Prince de lair, 844. Prince de lair, 845. Prince de lair, 846. Prince de lair, 847. Prince de lair, 848. Prince de lair, 849. Prince de lair, 850. Prince de lair, 851. Prince de lair, 852. Prince de lair, 853. Prince de lair, 854. Prince de lair, 855. Prince de lair, 856. Prince de lair, 857. Prince de lair, 858. Prince de lair, 859. Prince de lair, 860. Prince de lair, 861. Prince de lair, 862. Prince de lair, 863. Prince de lair, 864. Prince de lair, 865. Prince de lair, 866. Prince de lair, 867. Prince de lair, 868. Prince de lair, 869. Prince de lair, 870. Prince de lair, 871. Prince de lair, 872. Prince de lair, 873. Prince de lair, 874. Prince de lair, 875. Prince de lair, 876. Prince de lair, 877. Prince de lair, 878. Prince de lair, 879. Prince de lair, 880. Prince de lair, 881. Prince de lair, 882. Prince de lair, 883. Prince de lair, 884. Prince de lair, 885. Prince de lair, 886. Prince de lair, 887. Prince de lair, 888. Prince de lair, 889. Prince de lair,

THE ARTS

Robbins strikes gold

Tchaikovsky and New York City Ballet made splendid music and dance together during City Ballet's Tchaikovsky Festival at Lincoln Center. Part of the very special character of this festival was given by the permanent setting provided by Philip Johnson, the original architect of the theatre, and his partner, John Burgee. When Balanchine envisaged this homage to Tchaikovsky, he asked Johnson to design what Balanchine called "an ice palace." It is a permanent setting of infinite variety, and that variety was evidenced during this Tchaikovsky Festival.

The success of the season lay in the effortless brilliance of Jerome Robbins, who carried all before him. His *Piano Pieces* proved a work of sumptuous wonderment. For the most part danced by the younger members of the company, it was simply a selection of duets and solos, they obviously recalled his earlier Chopin piano works such as *Dances at a Gathering*. Yet they had a different rhapsody to them. Robbins's skill is to make dance as immediate as the music it lives on. In *Piano Pieces*, which will surely be one of the surviving works of the festival, his musicality, his invention, even his sheer sense of theatre, has never been so well considered or so well conveyed.

Robbins is at this moment a genius at the creative stroke of his time. He seems to be able to do nothing wrong. There is a gallantry to his concepts, there is a purity to his achievements. You have the feeling of watching the most incredible clarity emerging from a mind and body totally of our time, and yet totally dominated and transformed by his own mentor George Balanchine himself.

The relationship between these two men can only be compared, and very aptly compared, with that between Marius Petipa and Tchaikovsky. They had the same relationship of singular involvement, and the same influence one on the other. Only the Mariinsky Theatre in St Petersburg once had this benison of Tchaikovsky. It is really what City Ballet is all about, and certainly it has been really what this festival has achieved. Noted and petrified:

Balanchine and Robbins ended the festival with their ballet *Symphony No. 6, The Pathétique*. In its own way it set the seal on the entire festival. There were only three movements — the last three — given, and Robbins handles the second movement while Balanchine's choreography the fourth. The third movement was over entirely by the orchestra, an oddity, but the kind of oddity represented by Peter Martins's new *Symphony No. 2*, ending in a brilliant silence.

These thematic, almost schematic, festivals, which are so much a part of the character of New York City Ballet — such festivals have already been devoted to Stravinsky and Ravel — represents the company at its most imaginative and innocent.

Robbins at his easily finest and ecstatic was also represented by his movement of *The Pathétique*, which had precisely the same kind of airs and graces that had characterized his earlier *Piano Pieces* with a company led by Patricia McBride and Helgi Tomasson, the dancers had a special energy, a special spirit. One of the most interesting aspects of the work was the manner in which Robbins used diagonal, sequential and parallel movement. But, for a choreographer not particularly happy with ensemble gesture, this marked a new mood.

The final movement by Balanchine was obviously intended to be the climactic of the festival as a whole with three graces and various figures of angels and death. The result was not entirely satisfactory. Not only did it fail to come together, but it also missed the kind of linking with the fanciful variety of the Robbins section. However, in a minor way, Balanchine did achieve an interesting work with his *Hungarian Gypsy Airs*.

There is no doubt that the festival was a success. Apart from the Robbins pieces, some of the other works were peculiarly fascinating. John Taras's *Souvenir de Florence* is the most meaningful ballet he has created in years, and probably one could say the same with all honesty of Jacques d'Amboise's *Suite No. 2*, particularly in its finely abridged version, and Martins's *Symphony No. 1*.

This has been a celebration of Tchaikovsky, such as the composer wanted. Tchaikovsky danced in his heart. But the festival not merely demonstrated the incredible wealth of Tchaikovsky's music, some of it comparatively little known, but only its aptly expressive, but also what this strange man actually contributed to our concept of dance. Robbins, Balanchine, Taras and Martins paid their choreographic dues to a man who made music dance and dance music.

Clive Barnes

COMEDY OF THE YEAR
ROSWELL
EXCITING
RITA
PICCADILLY THEATRE
Booking 437 4506 CG379655

Theatre

The Shoemakers' Holiday

Olivier

Following Michael Bogdanov's gleefully modernized *Knight of the Burning Pestle* the National Theatre has chosen to use the far stylistic extreme with John Dexter's production of the best known Elizabethan craft comedy. This is no place for drawing comparisons between two most dramatically opposed, beyond pointing out that Dexter's meticulous attention to text and period have yielded a show just as accessible and funny as Bogdanov's rewritten dialogue and punk hero.

Dexter's play (as I remember from a dire night at the Riverside Globe) was a pretty bewildering party through its interlocking triple action, of two pairs of divided lovers and the master shoemaker, Simon Eyre's election as lord mayor, and partly through the complications of court, aristocratic, and civic status — the factor that is usually advanced for putting old plays into modern dress. Dexter includes a new opening, explaining who all the people are, and this strikes me as his one miscalculation.

There is never any identification problem. In their first meeting Lord Mayor Odey and the Earl of Lincoln both are bawling under an equal weight of finery, but from the moment Nicholas Selby's fussy mercantile diction is heard, the Earl's Crickbush's peremptory patrician bark, you know who is pulling rank.

As in Dexter's *As You Like It*, brilliant costume is deployed against a sober background. In this case a classical of tapestry curtains forming three heavy timber set whose massive members at once suggest a



Brenda Bruce and Alfred Lynch: staggering up the affluent ladder

street scene, and the walls of Eyre's shop on an inner stage. It is a lovely moment when the curtains first part on the cluttered workshop, as the day begins with bells and barking dogs, and a shaft of sunlight through the door, as the sleepy craftsmen stumble up through their tray and carry out their chamber pots into the street. It is even better when the room trucks down-stage and the

working life begins to take on its daily rhythms. The detail that has gone into work processes, individual character, and labour relations safeguards the show from ever falling into a generalized picture of the good old times; and it is vital that this should be avoided as otherwise the plot appears to be full of lies.

How can it proclaim the

rewards of liberality, loyalty, and honest work when poor Kate has to lose his leg in the war, when the well-connected Lacy can desert to pursue the girl, and when Eyre rises to the top through a fraudulent business transaction? The answer is that it can because the play inhabits the real world of compromise and contradiction, as Dexter shows in scene after scene — as where

Eyre's boys gather around the harmless Hammon on his way to church and threaten him with clubs while announcing their membership of "the gentle craft." Thanks to the broad outlines of the piece, the gentle craft survives, even though John Salhouse turns Firk from the usual clown into a dangerous laughing boy, and John Norrington reveals Hodge as an embryonic shop steward. Repeated passages where the workforce respond to their raw-tongued mistress by downing tools seem a familiar note, as does Eyre's mixture of bullying and open-handed gestures (calling for 10 pints and secretly giving only two) to get them back on the job.

Alfred Lynch does not make the mistake of taking Eyre at his own valuation. He may be a mad old joker with a headless head, but he has a sense of humour and is inordinately in love with himself. Mr Lynch gets this beautifully across in passages like his first appearance in alderman's robes, hugging himself with every word, and later, leading the admiration of his much abused, shabbily dressed wife. Brenda Bruce tells us as much about him as about herself, as she staggers up the affluent ladder, turning up in miserable splendour at a mayoral party and grinning at the nasty drink she is given in a jewelled bowl, and still plummy putting up with corrupt insults after she has learned how to walk in a farthingale.

Peter Lovstrom's Kate is the other outstanding performance, returning smiling from the war and only revealed as mutilated when the lower door swings open, and later, leading the shoemakers in pursuit of his lost wife in a ferocious one-legged hop that leaves the others panting behind him.

Irving Wardle

The Burning Fiery Furnace

Greenwich

A performance by candlelight in the chapel of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich on Saturday launched a new touring production by the Cambridge Opera Group of *The Burning Fiery Furnace*. It was the second stage in a project by the Greenwich Festival to commission such productions of each of Britain's three "parables for church performance" following last year's *Curlew River* and with *The Prodigal Son* promised for next year.

Not the least significant feature of all three is the absence of any conductor, as the public address system in the auditorium, but he is also seen on stage, and he does have a black face, which is right. The star of the cast was Sandra Dugdale as Ananias, a charmer in the *ingenue* stakes, with intelligence that enhances the virtues of a well-schooled actress. Both roles were delightfully sung. Despite weaknesses, this is a production that shows *Der Freischütz* to be still viable on stage, and I wish to be among those who cry "Hooray!"

William Mann

On a flat stage raised over the chancel steps, ingeniously simple designs by Ariane Gastambide converted monks into Babylonians with masks and drapes, and suggested golden idol and scorching flames. A generally workmanlike production by Nicholas Hynes concentrated too much on the front centre at the expense of those seated farthest from the nave (as I was) and the enigma of the boy "entertainers" seemed no more successful than the choir of King's College, Cambridge, as are two of the three who played the steadfast Jews with expressive restraint, Christopher Gillett and James Conway; the third, Lawrence Wallington, owning an Oxford allegiance.

From the haunting plainchant professional *Solus* returns through the Babylonian march of the musicians down the nave and back to the ever expanding setting of the "Benedicite," the "shining figure" in the furnace, adding his celestial descent, Britten's parable is a source of real wonder and lasting joy.

Noel Goodwin

Books

The grace and charm of literary disaster

The Meeting at Telgte

By Günter Grass

Translated by Ralph Manheim
Afterword by Leonard Forster
(Secker & Warburg, £5.95)

A writer stands on the bank of a river in Germany towards the end of the Thirty Years War. The current is bound together, a man and a woman, are washed against the side.

After brief hesitation... the pair broke loose from the tangled reeds, spun round, plunged in the current, escaped from the eddy, and glided downstream to the mill weir, where evening was blending into night, a pale moon, a few stars, a few clouds, a potential metaphor, which Grass began at once to pull with resounding words, as he had done in his previous by language that he had no time to be horrified.

Everybody knows the disasters of war make marvellous copy, and European novelists of our age have been so exhaustively hard pressed by language to explore and define the relationship between the individual artist and the historical unimaginable event in his case, the phenomenon of the Third Reich — than Günter Grass. Having finally landed *The Flounder* as the long-awaited successor to *铁皮鼓* and *The Tin Drum*, Grass has now written a highly attractive short book that makes writers and writing in catastrophe its central concern while shedding a useful and ironic light on the literary and historical resourcefulness of his own work.

Being set in seventeenth-century Westphalia during the imaginary two-day encounter of historical figures only three of whom — Heinrich Schütz, the author of the *Mass for Anna Bach* and the original of Mother Courage — will be familiar to general readers outside Germany, *The Meeting at Telgte* might seem to enter the English language lacking much of the resonance it possesses for the German public, and the publishers have thoughtfully provided a Dramatis Personae for the distinctive literary who people its pages from Erasmus of Rotterdam to Nuremberg and elsewhere. Less sensitive is Leonard Forster's Afterword on the parallels and divergences between this national meeting and the "Gruppe 47" set up in the ruins of the Second World War, to whose founder, Hans Werner Richter, Grass dedicates the book. Forster keeps far too straight a face for *The Meeting at Telgte*.

"Gruppe 47" is a bit of a red herring, in fact. True, like their namesake, the *Gruppe 47* was a group of writers, but Grass's group of 1647 gathers from all over Germany to salvage a national language and cultural identity from the corruption induced by disaster; like theirs, theirs was a quarrel, read and comment upon passages from each other's work; publishers, too, scout its meetings to sniff out the big names and the best-sellers for the coming year. (So was *The Tin Drum* itself, brought into the world, but while an awareness of all this will not spoil your enjoyment of *The Meeting at Telgte*, it is a pity the book's real name, English readers, blissfully ignorant of, and undistracted by, the myopic chunderings that now as ever constrict the German literary scene, may

even be in a position to see its plain and simple design the more clearly. They will be aided by the mastery and elegance with which Ralph Manheim translates Grass's idiosyncratic tone of mind into English; even the occasional Germanic American verb ("Then the birds started in") seems apt.

The Meeting at Telgte is simply about being a writer in a disintegrating world — any and every kind of writer, from the side-spinners of autocratic regimes to embowered precursors and those of indomitable bravery and faith. Writers are shown at their most opportunistic, turning a moment of pain into a perfect image and then luxuriating in their guilt, and at their most selfless, as forces for reconciliation and necessary change.

There are two heroes: Simon Dachs, of course, who calls the original meeting, and Hans Jacob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, of nowhere in particular and everywhere at once, a minor literary figure, an imperialist cowboy biding his time in order one day to write, despite the outrage and scorn of the assembled professionals, the *Stimpfian* cycle, the prose narrative of the Thirty Years War. They suggest respectively humanist enlightenment and *Sturm und Drang*, two quite opposing traditions of German literature whose genius informs the book.

As literary scrap-dealer and rap-picker of Germany's first total war, Grimmelshausen is the greatest single influence on Günter Grass, who brilliantly effected a comparable sorcery with *The Meeting at Telgte*, pays back the debt of affection and honour. Grass devotes Dachs, a fellow East Prussian, as a kind of Hans Sachs in miniature, blessing the secular pleasure of the prose and drafting the manifesto to be sent to the peace conference in Münster. On writers it is Dachs who has the last word and offers the image which Grass himself illustrates on the jacket of the book:

No prince could equal them. Their riches could not be bought or sold. And even if they should be stoned and burned in hatred, a hand with a sword would rise out of the stone pile.

Of course, within minutes of their precariously attained resolution, the poets flee to the four corners of the Empire as the inn containing them goes up in flames, the manifesto and the book, the image of the German writer, are lost. Like most of Grass's fiction, *The Meeting at Telgte* no sooner establishes firm ground for an argument or an event to stand on than it cracks like a house of cards. The result is minor, but characteristic and virtuous, Grass, and more than any book he has written since *Cat and Mouse*, is brought off with an irresistible grace and charm.

Michael Ratcliffe

Opera

Der Freischütz

Grand, Leeds/Radio 3

Weber's most famous opera rolled, so to speak, over the touchstone when modern taste began to laugh at its simple rustic piety and platitudes, and to mock its spooky fantasy. Lineouts, regularly required, do not always put the ball back into play, even in Germany where it began. Life, however, brilliantly, already been done, the giggles are apt to occur, because the spoken dialogue sound so unsophisticated to modern ears.

Yet there are audiences these days for horror-films much less elaborate, with dialogue at least as fatuous and characters less attractive. So Weber, devotees argue, must opera companies play tenderfoot these days, though at Covent Garden Götz Friedrich has put a bold seal of taste on the work. The English National Opera North has now jumped in with both feet, loads of imagination and brilliant technical expertise. Its settings come from a Glyndebourne touring production, failed to break posterity's malign spell. For ENON there has been some refurbishing, chiefly in the Wolf's Glen cascade, where a puppeteer, John

Casson, with Ariane Gastambide to help with phantom apparitions, brings the gruesome events to weird and wonderful light, imaginatively directed by Mark Henderson, and where the music is vigorously and sympathetically conducted by Clive Timms, as Radio 3 listeners could hear on Friday evening.

I was in the theatre, sorry that you, at home, with the radio, could not see the wild boar, the ghostly horses of the Wild Hunt, the swooping bats (you may have heard them) or the twirling, airy, phantoms of Agathe and her mother, also the wheels of fire driven by a skeleton. They are spectacular, but only the sharking of the rocks looks unconvincing, like sagging blankets on a cloth-line.

For the most part the scene was thrillingly effective. Malcolm Rivers's extolled Caspar, villainy, tardy detailed, vivid dialogue, and a firm dark bass, was not without merit, here the Steven Pimlott's new production, as he was in the Glyndebourne original. When Max shoots the eagle in the first act, it falls to the ground most sinisterly, like a space-raft, very gradually and stroboscopic light — a notice in the foyer advises sensitive watchers to take suitable precautions against this lighting effect.

Aldeburgh Festival

Martti Tälvelä

Snappe Maltings

One does not quite expect, and least of all at Aldeburgh, to hear *Winterreise* sung by a bass. But no doubt Martti Tälvelä was just as aware as his audience on Saturday of the unusualness of what he was taking on, and his overpowering success was due very much to his recognition that Schubert's cycle does not have to be dramatic, rather, and feelings has to be brought within the compass of the singer's personality, whatever his — or, indeed, her — range is. Tälvelä's pitch is not a question of becoming the journeyer, but instead of exploring one's own resources, which in Mr Tälvelä's case are formidable.

Only in the first song and a half or two, where by much lyric fervour coming from so low down, and that feeling of unease was due largely to the deeply engrained tradition that basses do not make young heroes — a specially unfortunate

nate tradition in view of the lightness in the upper register, the perfectly managed voice and the free, natural phrasing Mr Tälvelä achieved here. Of course these were features of his performance throughout, but the song about the cloud could almost have been designed to display just how much air and brightness a bass can find in his voice.

On the other hand Mr Tälvelä was spared by his range from the danger of seeming peevish or feeble in complaint. His bitterness was jet black, and did not need to be stressed; his exile was chosen and strong. And in drawing attention to the bass of the piano, where his accompanist, Ralf Götthorn was as firm as he was imaginative in the treble, Mr Tälvelä emphasized what is obvious and compelling in the music: this wanderer seemed driven on by forces he invents and himself succours. At the end he tossed himself with the prospect of death, smilingly dangled before both singer and audience, but one knew his travels were still far from over here below.

Paul Griffiths

Trio Mobile

Jubilee Hall

Every year, along with the church crawl and the ramble, there is a moment when the Aldeburgh Festival sets out on an excursion into some corner of the avant-garde. This year's slot in the programme was filled by a concert given by the Trio Mobile on Friday and received warmly and cheerfully, as the musicians deserved.

Although a trio consisting of electric guitar, accordion and percussion run the risk that all their pieces will sound equally strange and therefore pretty much the same, this Swedish group overcame the problem by including solos for each member. Even more profitably they concentrated on two composers, the Norwegian Arne Nordheim and the Dane Per Norgaard.

Of Norgaard, we heard two works dating from around 1970. *Waves* for percussion solo and *Arca* for trio, both of them much indebted to the minimal music then associated with the names of Terry Riley and Steve Reich. Norgaard was among the first European composers to be influenced by them, but already in these pieces the streamlined American approach was being subjected to a more traditional kind of purpose and shape.

Both works make joyful play with simple patterns in mechanical repetition, but both are also developed through progressive phases and strongly urged. Though balance and duration were not enough to obscure the lustrous happiness of these performances, somewhat more curious was a later piece by Norgaard, *Hymn to Mary*, a suite song for a solo performer. Ingolf Olsen gave this the sort of naive presentation that seemed to be expected, since the music leans less towards Dowland than towards the robust modality of the 13th century. But even so it was difficult to see any point in the thing.

Nordheim, a less fluent and individual composer than Norgaard, was represented by a rather ordinary trio piece, *Signet*, and by a solo for *Dinassur*, both of which functioned quite adequately as showpieces for the performers. Indeed, so extraordinary were the sounds that Mogens Ellegaard discovered in the latter piece, so awesome the growing clusters and so scintillating the figuration, that I almost forgot they were coming from the most monstrous of musical instruments.

Paul Griffiths

Holland Festival

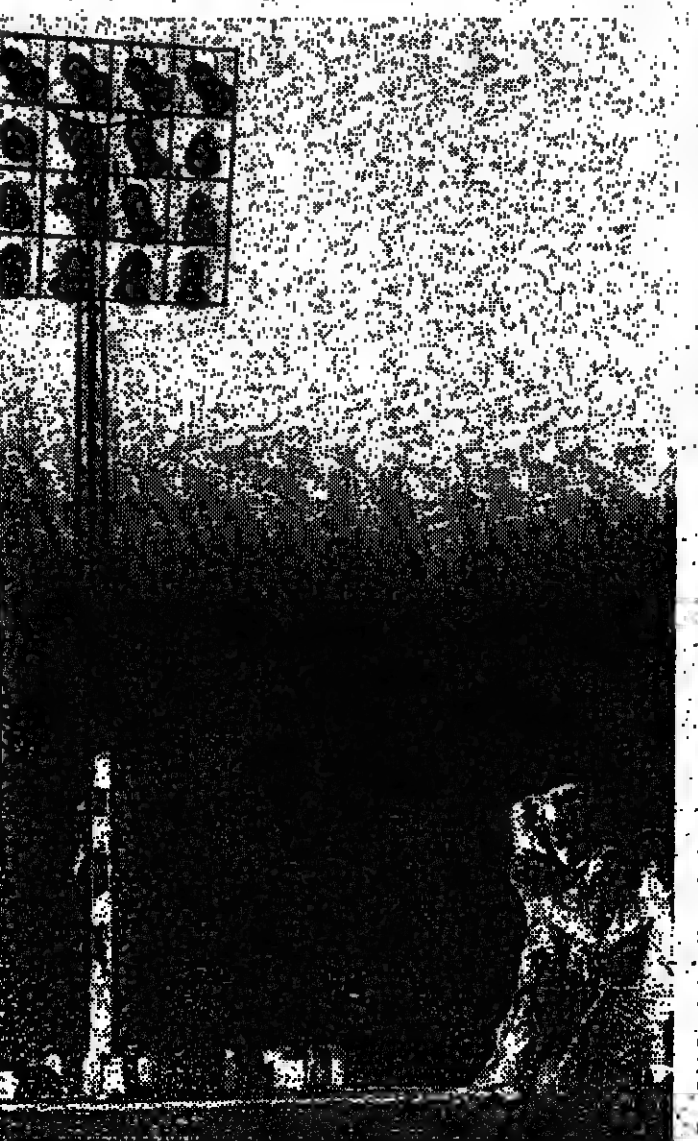
Promises and perils of originality

A programme ranging from the pre-war work to experimental music-theatre ensured a stimulating Holland Festival, but most arguments have been excited not by excursions into uncharted territories, but by the Netherlands Opera production of the Amsterdam Stadsschouwburg, of two established cornerstones of the repertoire. Amsterdam had not seen Parsifal for 48 years, and for the Wagnerian purist Göran Järvelfelt may have strayed too far from tradition. For others, myself among them, his treatment was a waste and a shame. The designs of Carl Friedrich Oberle were realistic, and against them Järvelfelt unfolded a *Parsifal* that was deliberately factual and humanized. If any of the mystic disappeared, the gain in clarification must have been considerable for audiences containing many who were seeing Wagner's sacred festival drama for the first time.

As in his *Magic Flute* for the Welsh National, Järvelfelt's theme was rebirth. Bare trees and falling leaves emphasized the autumnal sadness of the opening, crocuses pushing promise when Parsifal returned, the tackiness of Montsalvat. In Act III, underlined growing disillusionment, dispelled at Parsifal's cry of "Sei heil!" So determined was Järvelfelt that all mankind should seem to derive hope from it that even King Loge and his cohorts shared in redemption.

Montsalvat's Knights were Franciscans, Kingslog's followers balletic young upstarts, their maidens cynically sexual rather than seductively so. Yet the work's spirituality was constantly in focus, even sharpened by the surroundings, in which it was found. For this, a musical performance of radiance and truth takes much credit. Less beautifully played, this *Parsifal* might have tilted just a little too far. As it was, it achieved convincing clarity.

From the start of the prelude it was clear that Edo de Waart and the Rotterdam Philharmonic would give something exceptional and, as the evening progressed, the theatre filled with playing that was luminous and profoundly expressive, pain and ecstasy both sensitively drawn. On this tide much fine singing flowed: James McCrory



Self-indulgence: *Fidelio* by the football ground

Parsifal grew steadily, Elizabeth Connell was instinctively aware of Klingsor's duality too. "Ich sah das Kind" was touched with whispered visions. The agony of Ulrik Cold's consistently sustained Amfortas and the menace of Henk Smits's Klingsor fitted well into a production so concerned with the positive. The chorus was superb. Dramatically and musically, however, the centrepiece was Gurnemanz, through whom Järvelfelt expressed much of his approach. Since the singer was

Robert Lloyd, at his excellent best the message was explicit: a Gurnemanz at first young and quick to react, awakening to anger at Parsifal's incomprehension, mellowing into compassion, resigned in grey age, a warm humanity rooted in things earthly but within sight of the spiritual revelation. Lloyd's rich singing and intensely involved characterization were the most valuable on-stage contributions in endowing an originally imagined *Parsifal* with validity. Originality also inhabited

Harry Kupfer's production of *Fidelio*, but too often it was of a wilfully self-indulgent kind. Perhaps Kupfer and his designer Wilfried Weiz were trying to tell us something; if so it was lost in a maze of distortion. For the coming peace, common to the prison courtyard, Florestan's deep cell and the parade ground, suggested that it was all taking place outside a football ground, an impression heightened by the referee's whistle, announcing Pizarro's arrival. The prisoners raced on stage with an exuberance remarkable for people who bore visible evidence of having been half-starved and beaten up, then settled down to "Oh welch ein Lust!" guards chased each other in ever-decreasing circles as the scene looked like a sadistic Nazi railway inspector who would have the fingernails off you if he caught you travelling with an out-of-date season ticket.

MacCollina seemed not so much in love with Fidelio as understandably terrified of the alternative. What we saw too often conflicted with the sentiments expressed in the words.

Disregarding the sight-lines of the theatre in which he was working, Kupfer placed Florestan and the rescue episode in a corner where it was invisible to a section of the audience (I saw Florestan for the first time when he took his curtain call). At the moment of liberation, an enormous mouth appeared, apparently spewing forth a motley collection including a nun, a soldier, possible statesmen and the obligatory guerrilla with poor Don Fernando in the middle. Two unexplained coffins were left on stage, one possibly to complete the burial of Beethoven's genius.

The musical performance was undistinguished, though the anonymity of Lisbeth Balser's Leonora no doubt derived in part from the production. To add to the embarrassment, Hans Bonk often failed to ensure synchronization between stage and pit (the Radio Philharmonic).

This is a joint production with the Welsh National, and in September it will be seen in Cardiff, where no doubt it will be better received, acted, played and conducted. But one wonders what can be done to make the production acceptable.

Kenneth Loveland

Concert

Casanova recalled

Accademia Arcadiana

Wigmore Hall

"Who on earth is that fat sow?" inquired Casanova, on the appearance of a stout, middle-aged woman at the Paris opera. "She is the wife of this fat pig," replied her husband.

The work from which they were momentarily distracted was Campra's *Les Fêtes vénitienes*, an air from which we heard on Friday in a programme of music and reading celebrating the life of Casanova.

Under the name of Eupolemo Pantaxeno, Casanova was himself a member of the Accademia Arcadiana, formed to continue the patronizing work of ex-Queen Christina of Sweden for whom Alessandro Scarlatti wrote the *cantata Bella madre del fior*. One of its arias, "Vanne, o caro", sung with elegant artistry and sprightly articulation by Sally Bradshaw, was one of the few moments expressed in the words.

Another was her "Non so più", from *Figaro* (did Mozart meet Casanova at a party in 1787?), stylishly accompanied in Mozart's own delightfully fanciful arrangement by a 1793 violin (Elizabeth Hunt), a 1790 cello (Jane Ryan) and a full, sweet-toned 1795 fortepiano played by Courtney Kemm. He was replacing Nicolas McGegan, who had just had his thumb bitten by a Great Dane in Dijon.

It was Mr Kemm's fluent, imaginative playing, too, that made so absorbing the group's performance of J. C. Bach's Sonata No 4 Op 2, written for series of concerts at the London home of one of Casanova's old flames. Other similarly associated contemporary musical fragments diverted, but were in the end drowned by the flood of title-music recited by Charles McCaffrey with appropriately posturing coyness and listened to with a degree of attention that would doubtless have flattered the old rové, absorbed as he so deeply was in his doge with the remembrance and recording of every tedious detail of his rather unexceptional temps perdu.

Hilary Finch

Can Reagan hit his budget targets? page 17

Business News

THE TIMES June 22 1981

Battle of the superstores, page 17

Stock markets	
FT Index 541.4	FT Gilts 65.78
Sterling	
\$ 1.9710	Index 95.1
Dollar	
Index 108.7	DM 2.3780
Gold	
\$458.50	
Money	
3-mth sterling 12 1/2-12 3/4	
3-mth Euro \$ 18 1/2-18 3/4	
6-mth Euro \$ 17 1/2-17 3/4	
Friday's close	

IN BRIEF

New peso devaluation feared

Despite Argentina's 30 per cent devaluation of its currency three weeks ago, the peso took a fresh hammering last week which cost the country's shaky reserves a further \$500m (\$24.5m).

Another devaluation of 25 per cent before the end of the month is expected by some speculators. However, Dr Lorenzo Sigaut, the Finance Minister, is adamant that the policy of gradual devaluation of six per cent per month will continue to the end of July at least.

The country's present dilemma was summed up by a former minister who said: "If interest rates fall the country loses its reserves; if they keep their present level it loses its industry."

\$363m savings

National Savings' provisional figures for May show net receipts of \$363m, including interest. Net receipts from both index-linked and non-linked National Savings certificates totalled £227.7m. National Life Savings Bank investment accounts had a net inflow of £68.1m, and Premium Savings Bonds net receipts totalled £6.4m compared with £2m in the previous month.

North-west jobs fears

The first five months of this year showed a total of 43,000 notified redundancies in the North-west compared with 31,840 over the same period last year. Growing unemployment is causing alarm in the area, with some towns reporting as high as 20 per cent unemployment.

Japan-Mexico oil talks

Japanese oil importers are holding talks in Mexico to discuss Japan's desire to import about three million barrels of crude for June shipment after a dispute over changes in pricing and types of oil. Storage difficulties are also being discussed.

Business codes

The Confederation of British Industry would continue to oppose mandatory international codes of business conduct which are often negotiated by government officials insulated from business realities, Sir Raymond Pennock, the CBI president, says in the organization's new guide published this week.

New superstore

Mainstap, the BAT industries subsidiary, opens a £2m superstore at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, tomorrow, creating 140 jobs. It is one of five Mainstap stores opening this year, with a total of 900 new jobs.

W German GNP rise

The West German economy had a better than expected growth in the first months of this year, according to the West German Federal Bank which reported that the fully adjusted gross national product (GNP) rose 0.5 per cent in the first 1981 quarter from the fourth 1980 quarter.

Anglo-Indian trade

An Indian engineering industry team arrives in the United Kingdom today aiming to stimulate two-way trade which last year stood at £845m. Britain's exports totalled £529m while imports from India totalled £315m.

Opec assistance

Finance ministers from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting in Quito today may be asked to decide on proposals for a new allocation of contributions to the Opec assistance fund for developing countries.

S Korea forecast

South Korean economic growth will be six to seven per cent this year, instead of five to six per cent as previously forecast, if the September rice crop does not fall below average level. Mr Shin Eung-Hyun, the country's Deputy Prime Minister said.

China bonds sell-out

China's first domestic bond issue of 4,000m yuan (£1,62m) since the cultural revolution of 1966-76 has almost completely sold out. A total of 3,899m yuan worth of the bond issue has already been taken up.

Outlook still gloomy, CBI report says

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Manufacturing industry is continuing to take a gloomy view of prospects during the next few months and signs of any significant recovery in demand remain elusive.

Companies expect little change in production levels in the next four months, during which many industries will be affected by annual holidays. The Confederation of British Industry's latest monthly trends survey, published today, confirms that while the recession may have flattened out, companies expect low levels of output to continue.

Sterling's recent weakness against the United States dollar (although not against the basket of European currencies) has not so far filtered through to industry's export order books and although companies have continued to run down their stocks of finished goods, overall stock levels remain at historically high levels.

The CBI's survey, covering almost 2,000 companies in manufacturing industry, contains one heavily qualified brighter note. Although 70 per cent of companies consider their present orders are below normal, 5 per cent indicate they are above normal and 24 per cent cite them as "normal".

However, evidence reaching the employers' organization suggests that companies are increasingly revising their view of normality in the present straitened economic circumstances. The pattern of demand within manufacturing industry has also shown little sign of change with intermediate goods manufacturers reporting below normal orders more frequently than consumer and capital goods companies.

Export order books have followed a similar pattern to total order books with 7 per cent of companies reporting above normal export orders and 58 per cent below normal.

It is clear from the latest survey results that further de-stocking will take place during the next few months. Even though companies have been reducing their stocks of finished goods progressively in the past year, the extent of the stock rundown was underlined in last week's official Government figures for the first three months of the year which revealed a 11 per cent drop in total industrial production during the quarter.

In the period to October, 17 per cent of companies covered by the survey expect the volume of output to increase while 20 per cent anticipate a fall. Overall, the CBI expects little change in production levels but within sectors of industry expectations differ.

Generally, the CBI says output expectations among capital goods producers are rather more depressed than for other sectors of manufacturing.

Bosses and workers strengthen links

By Our Industrial Editor

Substantial improvements in the level of communication between management and employees in manufacturing industry will be revealed in a still unpublished survey carried out by the Confederation of British Industry.

The employers' organization believes that the increased attention paid by management to communication with their work forces has been a big factor in securing greater realism in wage settlements, which, in the present pay round, have been held to single figures.

Companies are still replying to the CBI's survey and the results are expected to be published for some weeks. Preliminary results, however, indicate that companies have made important strides in extending participation to the shop floor.

They show that out of 300 companies employing over one million workers, nine out of 10 chief executives regularly hold meetings with their employees about the state of business and productivity issues; six out of

10 companies have a works council or consultative committee on which employees representatives and management sit.

The index industry which has a significant improvement on previous surveys. The CBI investigation will, when completed, embrace about 1,000 companies—both large and small—with a total of almost 2.5 million employees.

Channel 4 to give programme details

By David Hewson

Channel 4, ITV's counterpart to BBC 2, will announce its general format of programmes this summer in preparation for the start of broadcasting in November next year.

Backbench attempts to delay the start of the "channel" because of falling profits among the present ITV companies, who will have to pay an estimated £90m for its formation, now seem doomed to defeat.

Last week's announcement by the Independent Broadcasting Authority that Peter Jay's breakfast television consortium, ITV-AM, would not be allowed outside air until May 1983, makes delays in the start-up of Channel 4 highly unlikely.

There has been intense speculation about what sort of programming would be favoured by Mr. Jeremy Isaacs, Channel 4's chief executive.

So far, it has commissioned the filming of a live show by the comedian Max Wall, and the Royal Shakespeare Company's version of Nicholas Nickleby. Mr Isaacs has also said that the channel would attempt to appeal to young people more than ITV 1.

The channel is planning longer broadcasting hours than any expected. During the

week it will start at 5.30 pm and run through until midnight on Fridays and at the weekend it will finish at 2 am with a 2 pm start on Saturdays and Sundays.

Mr Isaacs' intention to reveal the channel's outline programming details this summer is likely to prove popular with the advertising industry which has viewed the new channel with some puzzlement.

Mr. Darcy-MacManus and Masina, a leading advertising agency, wrote to Mr Isaacs earlier this month expressing his concern that vital questions about broadcasting hours and programming format about the channel had gone unanswered.

In fact, the new channel intends to issue programme schedules six months before they appear on the air.

Gormley warns Minister on plan refusal

Miners press for Belvoir go-ahead

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor



Gormley (left) and Howell: Warning given in personal exchanges.

The Government has been privately warned of fresh trouble with the miners if ministers fail to give the go-ahead for exploitation of the Vale of Belvoir coal deposits.

The warning was given in personal exchanges between Mr Joe Gormley, President of the National Union of Mineworkers, and Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, during talks last week to tie-up the £550m package of aid for the National Coal Board.

Mr Gormley told the minister of unofficial, but apparently well-founded, reports from the Department of the Environment that the Government did not intend to approve NCB mining plans in the Vale which is an area of outstanding natural beauty.

An announcement from the Environment Secretary Mr Michael Heseltine was expected several months ago after last year's public inquiry into the ambitious mining scheme, and NUM contacts suggest that the delay is prompted by Government doubts about the need to exploit Belvoir's 50 million tonnes of coal reserves at a time when stocks are high and rising.

Miners' leaders will intensify their pressure on the Government to allow the coal board to start work on sinking shafts for three new pits because existing

collieries in the area employing nearly 4,000 men will be exhausted in six to 10 years. That is about the start-up time before a new pit begins economic extraction.

Pitmen in the area are traditionally regarded as moderates and elect right-wing members on the NUM national

executive. If the coalfield became defunct, the moderates' majority would become marginal.

The miners have been waiting for a verdict on the development of Belvoir since a four-month-long public inquiry conducted by Mr Michael Mann, QC. The report was completed last November, and Mr Heseltine's decision was expected earlier this year. The argument over Belvoir was conducted against a background of passionate environmental objections, with the Duke of Rutland threatening to lie down in front of the NCB bulldozers.

But in the intervening months, the nature of the debate has changed, since the threat of a national pit strike in February forced the Government to climb down on coal board plans to close 23 collieries at a cost of £130m.

In the wake of the £550m rescue package announced last Wednesday, the NUM is stepping up its campaign to ensure that the indigenous coal industry overrules short-term commercial and environmental arguments.

The miners are supporting coal board proposals for expansion in South Wales, Shire and the opening of a new pit in North Northumberland to take advantage of coal reserves more than two miles out under the North Sea.

Reprieve expected for Co-op

By Derek Harris

A decision on the future of the Co-operative Development Agency will be announced this week by the Secretary of State for Industry, Mr Keith Joseph.

Present Government funding of the CDA runs out at the end of August, but Sir Keith is expected to reprieve it with a £50,000 grant, with the agency operating on a shrimmed-down basis.

The CDA, which offers an advisory service particularly to help new co-operative ventures get underway, has been spending around £300,000 a year. Sir Keith is likely to stipulate that this should be cut by at least a third.

This will mean reductions in the 19 staff at CDA, who have already been given protective notices against the possibility of the CDA being wound-up in September. Some staff reductions were already being contemplated by the CDA, particularly since its projected earnings this year of around £45,000 have shrunk to less than £30,000.

Even a slimmed-down CDA still hopes to make the main focus of its work the advising of new co-operatives. So far the agency has been involved in the creation of nearly 100 co-operatives.

The CDA could possibly act more as a clearing house for groups, channeling them earlier towards other organisations likely to be able to help, such as the Department of Industry's small firms service, the Welsh and Scottish development agencies or the Council for Small Industries.

Italian government faces union hostility

From John Earle, Rome, June 21

Senator Giovanni Spadolini, Italy's prime minister-elect, faces a week that could bring greater social tensions to the country. His aim is to draw up a social contract with capital and labour, and action against inflation is one of his priorities.

He risks losing a trip wire laid for him and his new coalition. The trade unions are hostile and, with the spread of terrorism, Italians are beginning to ask how long democracy can survive if both inflation and terrorism spread unchecked.

Senator Spadolini finds himself between two fires before his economic policy can get off the ground. He has to fight inflation which last May was 20.5 per cent on a 12-month basis and shows no sign of slackening.

It has been in double figures for nine years and around 20 per cent for the past two. Though not yet on a South American scale, it is coupled with an almost South American resurgence in terrorism, and Italians are beginning to ask how long democracy can survive.

Senator Spadolini promises immediate action to contain the public sector deficit, which under the indecisive coalition of Signor Arnaldo Forlani has been allowed to get out of hand. Signor Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, governor of the Bank of Italy, recently said it was running at 4,000,000 lire (£1,715m) a month, whereas the target for this year was 37,500,000 (£16,100m) annually.

The balance of payments in the first five months has already accumulated a deficit of 5,044,000 lire (£2,163m), not far short of the deficit of 6,445,000 lire (£2,766m) in all 1980.

The lira has taken some of the strain, slipping by 50 per cent against the dollar in 15 months and devaluing by 6 per cent in March in its party inside the European Monetary System.

Europe to decide on textile agreements

By Baron Phillips

The European Community's Council of Ministers is meeting in Luxembourg tomorrow to decide its stand in Geneva next month when discussions begin on the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) which expires this year.

The council is meeting against a background of declining employment in Europe's textile industry and a fall in profits and a rise in cloth imports. But a clear policy is unlikely to emerge from Luxembourg.

The Commission is proposing that the MFA should be extended for a further five years and that a new approach to textile imports from countries with preferential trading agree-

TANKS CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the seventy-ninth Annual General Meeting of Tanks Consolidated Investments Limited will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Bahamas International Trust Building, Bank Lane, Nassau, Bahamas, on Monday, 20th July, 1981 at 11.30 a.m. for the purposes following—

1. To receive and consider Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1980, and Balance Sheets at that date, and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors.
2. To elect a dividend.
3. To elect as directors—
(a) P. de Merra
(b) J. A. L. L. L.
(c) D. A. Catt
(d) R. P. Prognan
(e) W. M. G. G.
4. To re-appoint the Auditors.
5. To fix the remuneration of the Auditors.

SPECIAL BUSINESS
1. To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following Resolution which will be proposed as an Ordinary Resolution in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the Company's Articles of Association namely—
"That with effect from 1st January, 1981, each of the Directors shall be entitled to remuneration at the rate of £5,000 per annum and the Chairman to additional remuneration at the rate of £1,000 per annum."

2. To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following Resolution which will be proposed as a Special Resolution, namely—
"That the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by the deletion of Article 135 thereof and that the said Article as in force prior to this amendment be deemed not to be amended and that any sales, transactions and realisations mentioned therein and occurring after 31st December 1980."

By Order of the Board,
BAHAMAS INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED,
Nassau, Bahamas, 19th June, 1981.

A member of the Company who is entitled to attend and vote may appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.
Holders of Stock Warrants to Bear wishing to attend or to be represented at the meeting may obtain from the Registered Office of the Company the necessary form which when completed must be lodged at that office on or before Monday, 13th July 1981.
Forms of Proxy must be received at the Company's Head Office not later than 11.30 a.m. on Saturday, 18th July 1981.
The Company has, however, arranged for its United Kingdom Registrars to accept proxies at The Law, Speen, Newbury, Berkshire, provided they are lodged with the Registrars not later than 11.30 a.m. on Monday, 13th July, 1981.

Experts' findings to Congress signal dangers

Chaos could hit silver market again

From Frank Vogl, US Economic Correspondent, Washington, June 21



Nelson Bunker Hunt: Still a billionaire in silver.

Board, the Treasury and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

They concluded that foreign brokers could be used by wealthy groups to build up large long futures positions for a commodity. If not revealed to the market place as potential demand for the physical commodity, such positions could cause difficulties when

delivery was demanded. Foreign brokers can play the key role here, as domestic United States brokers have to report client positions to the authorities regularly.

By large positions, of course, the investors have in mind the sort of holdings that the Hunts, their partners and their friends at Conti-Commodity Services Inc had in the silver market. These combined positions, the United States agencies report, represented more than 20 per cent of the total estimated worldwide commercial demand for silver of about 433 million ounces in 1979.

In addition these groups together held futures positions, which they might have wanted to turn into physical bullion delivery, for 139.7 million ounces.

America's financial authorities are worried. "Given the difficulty of obtaining timely and accurate information on positions related to accounts held through foreign brokers and determining whether such positions are traded in concert, there is a high probability that a recurrence of the recent disruptive events in the silver market would involve foreign accounts," they say.

Clamping down on foreign brokers is not going to prevent another crisis. Authorities admit that supply and demand for commodity can go out of balance, particularly with perishable commodities and where very large price changes can result from, for example, a crop disaster.

There could be grave difficulties, especially if large positions built up on margin had to be swiftly liquidated or if commodities with rapidly declining value were used by speculators as collateral for loans to fund futures positions.

The regulatory agencies are taking steps to limit the dangers. They want to develop regulations that give the Government greater insight into what is happening in the markets and enable them to step in swiftly if there is a danger of a disaster.

The regulators cannot effectively control all market actions, but they can at least ensure that in times of emergency those who are changing market rules are not

people who have a vested financial interest. The Hunts have alleged that the boards of the commodity markets acted against them and individual members profited personally.

The authorities found no evidence to support these serious allegations. But they added: "The lack of evidence of bad faith on the part of the board members does not rule out the possibility that some board members acted primarily out of concern for their own financial positions."

The investigations into last year's events continue. New regulatory procedures for the commodity markets are being developed and Congress will no doubt be commenting on the latest findings and making a few suggestions of its own.

Meanwhile the silver price is back to its August 1979 level and it would not be at all surprising if some experienced traders in the metal were thinking today of a few new plays in the bullion markets before the authorities clamp down so toughly that all the fun of Chicago gambling of this kind is lost.

The better way to materials handling

Cruthers

College Millon, East Kilbride,
Glasgow G74 5LR
Telephone: East Kilbride (03552) 20591
Telex: 777782

BUSINESS BOOKS

The misfortune of being first

Peaceful Conquest

The industrialization of Europe 1769-1970

By Sidney Pollard

(Oxford University Press, £17.50; paperback £7.95)

Even at the zenith of Britain's world economic supremacy in the middle of the last century, the seeds of her industrial decline were being sown. Her misfortune was to be the first industrialized country.

With no serious competition from abroad during its early stages of development British industry evolved at its own pace, responding to market opportunities as they arose and as companies were able to raise the necessary capital.

"No matter how stumbling and groping the way forward everyone else was much further behind," Professor Pollard points out in his masterly study of the process of European industrialization. British industry was not faced, as others

were, with the rapid emergence of rivals which had to be countered quickly on pain of de-industrialization.

In Germany and other West European nations which followed Britain's industrialization, the banks played a vital role in amassing sufficient funds to finance large-scale investment. For countries industrializing later, including Russia, only the state could provide the resources to establish an industrial base on the scale required for a modern economy.

The role of governments generally, in regulating international trade (which protection was often harmful both to the country which imposed it and to weaker rivals), influencing commercial decisions and providing vital infrastructure like railways and ports, was more interventionist the later and more massive the scale of industrial development.

Britain's position as an industrial pioneer with its "revolution" in fact a relatively

leisurely evolution over nearly a century in which private enterprise made investment decisions and raised capital largely without outside help or interference left her singularly ill-equipped to cope with the competitive onslaught when it came from countries geared to rapid industrialization.

The banks and other financial institutions were not geared to providing large sums of risk capital for new ventures. The Civil Service was untrained to consider the needs of industry in the formulation of policy. The education system remained rooted in the tradition that business was an uncomfortable, venal and an unsuitable pursuit for the intellect.

These institutional deficiencies, which persist today, have been largely to blame for Britain's inability over many years to cope adequately with the need to provide industrial change.

Professor Pollard has written a book of great breadth, erudition and fascinating detail

in which he sets out to show, looking at regions rather than nations states, how the progressive industrialization of Europe can be seen as a single process.

His theme is admirably summarized on the fly-leaf of the dust-jacket for those who may find the broad outline a little obscured by 334 pages of text packed with information, not to mention nearly 100 pages of notes and bibliography.

It is also disappointing that only two of these pages are devoted to conclusions, in which the question "where do the industrialized nations go from here?" is hardly addressed and the preoccupation with de-industrialization not at all.

But this and the occasional intrusion of jargon (including a chapter headed "The differential of contemporaneity") are the only disappointments in an otherwise stimulating and highly readable book.

Frances Williams

An industry slow to surface

British Industry and the North Sea

By Michael Jenkin

(Macmillan, £20)

The oil glut on world markets, the Government's "take" of oil company revenues from North Sea production and the decision by the British National Oil Corporation to cut North Sea crude prices, have occupied much public attention in the past few weeks.

That is perhaps inevitable given the influence which oil exerts on all our lives. What many of us would forget is that the North Sea, unlike the Middle East, is a very young oil province and it was only in the mid-sixties that the first really serious commercial exploration for oil in the British sector of the North Sea developed any real momentum.

As the oil companies pressed ahead with their search for oil beneath the waves, indifference to the implications of the exploration effort descended over the media, Whitehall and ministers.

It is into this period, and that which followed, that Michael Jenkin has delved in order to trace the development of British government policy towards the offshore supplies industry now recognized to be a vital component of the national economy.

Jenkin's book is carefully and thoroughly researched and includes material culled from civil servants.

He asserts that there were three basic reasons for the slow appreciation of what the wealth beneath the waves would mean for British industry — the spawning (with government encouragement) of an offshore supplies industry.

First, industry and the public mind at large did not become involved in pressing Government to act in the offshore field until the early 1970s.

Second, from 1964 to 1972 the industrial policies of successive administrations were not conducive to initiatives in the offshore sector.

Finally, the attitudes of ministers and civil servants towards the oil companies in their role as multinational within the domestic economy prevented the marketing difficulties of the offshore industry from being recognized at an early date.

It was not until 1971 that the government under Mr Edward Heath publicly expressed concern about the lack of orders being gained by British companies and it was the mandarins of Whitehall who set the interventionist ball rolling by commissioning the International Management and Engineering Group to spell out in a detailed report what should be done.

From the IMEG report flowed a new approach, with the Offshore Supplies Office established to cajole, coerce and monitor both customers and suppliers.

Jenkin's book will be an invaluable reference source for future historians of Britain's oil age and at £20 a copy roughly equals the price of a barrel of North Sea oil.

Peter Hill

MANAGEMENT

"Enriched" training for the engineer starts to show results

Among those anxiously awaiting the outcome of discussions on the allocation of cuts in university grants is Professor Bob Smith, founder of a scheme pioneered by Southampton University intended to increase cooperation between industrialists and academics.

In an extra year added to the conventional three-year degree course, engineering students are taught about design, accountancy, law, industrial relations and other broader aspects of professional engineering practices.

The first batch of students completes the course next month and, cuts permitting, the university intends to double the number of places offered next year from 10 to 20 per cent of the total engineering intake. (Only universities are now offering similar extended, or "enriched", courses for engineers, but Southampton believes that it was the first off the mark.)

Professor Smith also points out that its course is different from some others in that additional material is interwoven into the final two years and "not just tacked on at the end".

The Southampton scheme was launched four years ago, long before the Fintona Report called for broader-based engineering education. From the outset it involved industrialists. Their ideas, gathered at annual joint industry and university conferences, were built into the initial design.

According to Professor Smith and his colleagues it was clear that industry did not want the enhancement to be in the form of management training. Industrialists attending the conferences were distinctly wary of encouraging what was described as "the fledgling managing director syndrome" in students.

Awareness

Instead, the course is intended to give students an awareness of all the factors involved in commercial engineering operation.

Industrial representatives help to select the 30 or so students at present taking the course. Selection takes place at the end of the second year and the panel looks particularly for motivation towards a career in industry as well as above-average examination marks.

All students are sponsored by companies from this stage onwards. Sponsorship involves providing students with at least two long vacations or 20 weeks of carefully organized experience of working in industry.

In most cases it also includes the award of a bursary for the third and fourth academic year.

Although there is no commitment that the student will join the company after graduation, about half the first group of students to graduate have in fact taken up job offers from their sponsoring companies.

Despite the recession all except

'Improved understanding of industry appears to have heightened students' entrepreneurial instincts. At least one has switched from a career with a large company to a job with a smaller concern, which he thought would provide wider scope and more responsibility'

one of the final-year students have had at least one job offer, and some have had several, which is one measure of the success of the scheme.

Companies may also be involved in group projects. The aim of these is to accustom students to working as members of a team and projects are chosen in order to mix different engineering disciplines — civil, electronics, mechanical and so on.

Team members

Some projects may even involve engineering students working alongside students from other faculties (a revolutionary move in university circles). This was the case where a study of the impact of computer-aided draughting on draughtsmen included two sociology students. Information was gathered from case studies at British Aerospace at Kingston and Stevenage.

Robertson and Marconi Instruments. There were also discussions with officers and local officials of AUEW-TASS, the draughtsmen's union.

The 21,000 word report, which concluded that while Computer-Aided Draughting was still in its infancy there was no detectable "de-skilling" in the draughtsmen's work and that industrial relations problems were handled entirely through wage bargaining has been much in demand by the industrialists involved.

The cooperation of engineering and sociology students in this project is also believed to have an important factor in the award to the University of a £95,000 industrial grant for new technology research from organizations like British Telecom, British Rail and Southern Television.

Budgets

Other projects have direct commercial applications. A semi-automatic hydraulic laminates press, designed and built by students in conjunction with Wiggins Teape, was put to work immediately in its completed form.

The company has probably received back more than the £1,500 or so of funds and the 100 shop-floor man hours which

it invested directly in the project.

The students have also had practical experience of working to tight time and budget constraints.

They reported that they discovered a world of difference between theoretical "paper" designs and those actually acceptable to engineers and fitters on the shop floor. They also found themselves working in a variety of different measurement units, even though their education had been strictly metric.

The students are generally enthusiastic about the four-year scheme. They believe that they have a better understanding of what "makes companies tick" in practice than their counterparts taking three-year courses.

All the 15 interviewed would have welcomed even more experience of working in industry, even though this meant less vacation time and, in some cases, a lower holiday earnings. (One student commented that if he had wanted to earn big money on a building site he "would not have come to university in the first place".)

Entrepreneurs

In some instances improved understanding of industry appears to have heightened entrepreneurial instincts. At least one student has, as a result of the course, switched away from a career with a large company to a job with a much smaller concern, which he thought would provide wider scope and more responsibility.

Another student, while planning initially to work with a multinational, wants to set up his own business within a few years.

Even though it appears to fill the gaps highlighted by the Fintona Report and others there is a factor within the Department of Education which argues against such "enriched" courses on the grounds that increasingly scarce finances should be spread more thinly across more students. This is what has given rise to Professor Smith's anxiety about the outcome of present discussions.

Patricia Tisdall

A heavy hand for hard stuff...

The Making of Scotch Whisky

A history of the Scotch whisky distilling industry

By Michael S. Moss and John R. Hume

(James & James, £18)

Drink is a subject which no writer should tackle lightly. Shaw may have been a highly successful test-tube brewer, but he was an exception. Alcohol has been hymned by most writers worthy of the name, and a good number of the lesser ones too.

His praises have been sung in expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross but it is the gems which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is authoritatively and lyrically, and where the writer tries to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither.

Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross but it is the gems which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is authoritatively and lyrically, and where the writer tries to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither.

Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross but it is the gems which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is authoritatively and lyrically, and where the writer tries to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither.

Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross but it is the gems which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is authoritatively and lyrically, and where the writer tries to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither.

Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross but it is the gems which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is authoritatively and lyrically, and where the writer tries to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither.

Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross but it is the gems which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is authoritatively and lyrically, and where the writer tries to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither.

Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross but it is the gems which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is authoritatively and lyrically, and where the writer tries to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither.

Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross but it is the gems which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is authoritatively and lyrically, and where the writer tries to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither.

Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross but it is the gems which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is authoritatively and lyrically, and where the writer tries to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither.

Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross but it is the gems which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is authoritatively and lyrically, and where the writer tries to reduce it to the mundane.

The Making of Scotch Whisky

A history of the Scotch whisky distilling industry

By Michael S. Moss and John R. Hume

(James & James, £18)

Drink is a subject which no writer should tackle lightly. Shaw may have been a highly successful test-tube brewer, but he was an exception. Alcohol has been hymned by most writers worthy of the name, and a good number of the lesser ones too.

His praises have been sung in expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross but it is the gems which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is authoritatively and lyrically, and where the writer tries to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither.

Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross but it is the gems which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is authoritatively and lyrically, and where the writer tries to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither.

Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross but it is the gems which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is authoritatively and lyrically, and where the writer tries to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither.

Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross but it is the gems which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is authoritatively and lyrically, and where the writer tries to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither.

Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross but it is the gems which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is authoritatively and lyrically, and where the writer tries to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither.

Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross but it is the gems which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is authoritatively and lyrically, and where the writer tries to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither.

Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross but it is the gems which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is authoritatively and lyrically, and where the writer tries to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither.

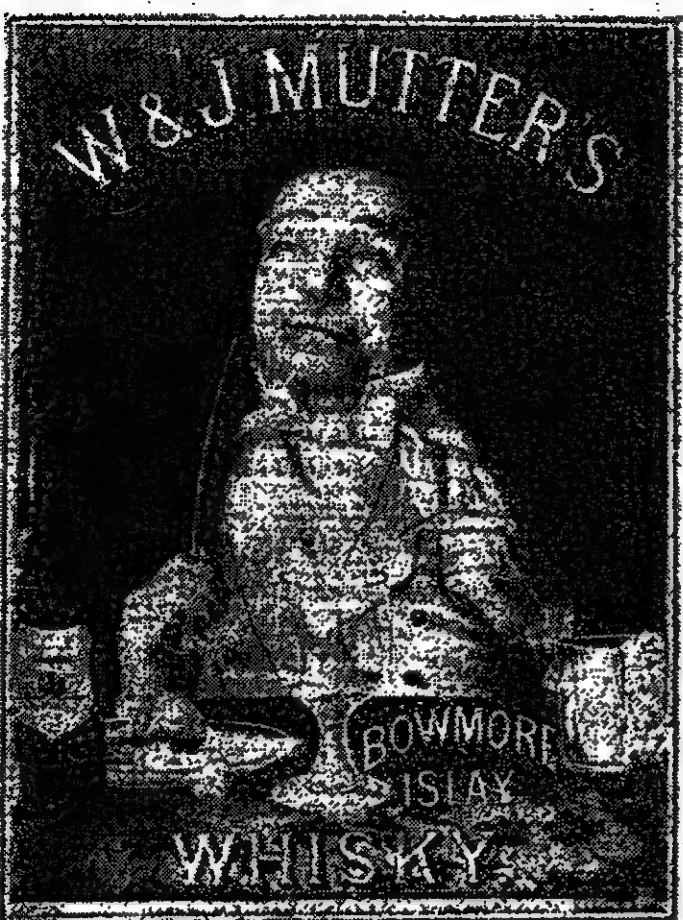
Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross but it is the gems which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is authoritatively and lyrically, and where the writer tries to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither.

Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross but it is the gems which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is authoritatively and lyrically, and where the writer tries to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither.

Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross but it is the gems which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is authoritatively and lyrically, and where the writer tries to reduce it to the mundane.



A nineteenth century whisky advertisement designed for the Canadian market, reproduced in *The Making of Scotch Whisky*. The drink is accompanied by ice and lemon.

They predict more mergers along the lines of those of the last decade when International Distillers and Vintners became part of Watney Mann, which in turn fell to Grand Metropolitan. But they fail to take into account some of the important changes in one major market, America, where there is a strong switch away from spirits to wine, largely at the expense of health.

Competent as the work is, it fails to match the style of such works as David Deitcher's *Scotch Whisky* and R. J. S. MacPoe's *The Whiskies of Scotland*.

Anyone requiring the atmosphere behind this most colorful subject would be well advised to track down one of these works or, if all else fails, spend his money on a bottle of the real stuff himself.

David Hewson

Scottish pioneers

History of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited

By James Kinloch and John Butt

(Co-operative Wholesale Society, £10)

How that bastion of the Scottish cooperative movement, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society (SCWS), collapsed financially in 1973 is clearly spelled out in this book by two Strathclyde academics.

The story is very relevant to the movement's present problems, as the struggle goes on to reorganise business efficiency with democratic control. It is also full of ironies, beginning with the little appreciated fact that the first organized consumer co-operative societies were in Scotland.

The problems of the Scottish society in the last five years of its life provide familiar reading for anybody following today's difficulties within the movement. Competition grew, increased labour costs made the switch to larger units more urgent, more mobile customers preferred shopping in larger modern supermarkets.

This book may well be appreciated by sociologists but it is a shame that it is so turbidly written.

Derek Harris

Modular programme for supervisory development

The programme is made up of 34 modules in five volumes (not separable) containing the full range of supervisory skills. One of its outstanding features is its flexibility: the self-contained modules and loose-leaf presentation make it easy to update systematically, to compile simplified and standardised training packages tailored to conditions, needs of each organisation, and to help trainers develop their own specific training modules for initial or advanced courses.

The programme training courses have been tested in Sweden, Switzerland, the U.K. and the U.S. amongst other countries.

A detailed prospectus is available on request. ISBN 0-222-224-6 (5 volumes) £210. Minimum wage fixing: An international review of practices and problems, by Gerald Starr.

All those concerned with social and labour problems will find this comprehensive study of interest as it provides a wide range of information on international practice and experience in this field. It will be particularly useful to those involved with the design or operation of minimum wage systems, especially in developing countries.

ISBN 0-222-10251-1 (hard) £3.40 ISBN 0-222-10251-2 (paper) £1.50

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

2, rue du Prince Royal, 1000 Brussels, Belgium

10, rue de la Libération, 75001 Paris, France

10, rue de la Libération, 75001 Paris, France

10, rue de la Libération, 75001 Paris, France

10, rue de la Libération, 75001 Paris, France

10, rue de la Libération, 75001 Paris, France

10, rue de la Libération, 75001 Paris, France

LONDON AND HOLYROOD TRUST PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

Investment Manager—Robert Fleming Investment Management Limited
Secretary—Robert Fleming Services Limited

Three year summary of results

Year ended	Total Income	Ordinary Shares	Gross Assets (less current liabilities)	Net Asset Value per Ordinary share
31st March 1979	£1,663	4.25p	£40,182	175.2p
1980	2,009	5.25p	34,532	152.4p
1981	2,150	5.85p	47,330	211.2p

MR. DAVID DONALD, in his chairman's review, said: "My prognosis a year ago turned out to be reasonably accurate, and I still believe that it would be a mistake to be over-invested to any significant extent. As far as revenue is concerned, I expect no dramatic change in either direction. I should, however, quote the actual year many years ago said: 'that for the investment manager at any given time the present is always uncertain and the future invariably obscure'."

Copies of the Accounts are available from the Registrars,
Bourne House, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TU.

Tanks Consolidated Investments Limited

(formerly Tanganyika Concessions Limited)

Summary of the Statement by the Chairman

The Hon. A.L. Hood

Consolidated Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1980

	1980	1979
	£	£
Dividends and interest	2,713,448	2,873,311
(Loss)/Profit from trading activities of the Elbar Group	(1,591,257)	1,580,874
Profit from investment activities	938,712	507,214
Profit from exploration activities (after crediting realised surplus on disposal of net assets of Tanaust £12,033,887.)	10,747,594	398,004
Profit from other activities	73,540	63,427
	<hr/> 12,882,037	<hr/> 5,402,830
Less: general and administration expenses:	602,852	574,336
Profit before taxation	12,279,185	4,828,494
Taxation	166,370	(559,420)
Profit after taxation	12,445,555	4,269,074
Minority interests	301,641	(433,074)
Profit before extraordinary items	12,747,196	3,836,000
Extraordinary items	(188,229)	99,363
Profit for the year attributable to Tanks	12,558,967	3,935,363
Dividends	2,518,250	2,182,179
Retained profit for the year	<hr/> £10,040,717	<hr/> £1,753,184
Earnings per ordinary stock unit	73.57p	21.63p

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

USM market gets into its stride

Should the burgeoning Unlisted Securities Market carry a Stock Exchange Health warning? Its present spectacular success is undoubtedly still a honeymoon period and the market's long-term viability has yet to be tested by the storms which will inevitably afflict a proportion of its companies.

When the storms occur the extent to which the USM carries with it a Stock Exchange seal of respectability will be the central question for regulators and regulated alike and should have all the makings of the kind of self-regulation row which has become so familiar.

The question, as ever, is one of perception. For the moment, the USM is quite clearly perceived as successful and confirms that its birth was long overdue and necessary, and to date, that success comes as no surprise to its creators.

Companies have been joining at a rate of two or three a week recently to bring the total to 48 entrants and another 20 or so applications are being considered. Indications are that there will be at least 100 trading by the year end.

Many more are expected from the Stock Exchange's Rule 163 where the 100 companies trading regularly were set this November as a deadline to switch to either a full listing or the USM. About 20 have done so and whether more follow depends to some extent whether the SE extends this deadline.

The obvious USM advantages are the negligible costs in comparison with a full listing, particularly Exchange entry fees, lower advertising costs, accounting requirements, as well as less public disclosure. Another is that companies need only part with 10 per cent of their equity—rather than 25 per cent—which is valuable to entrepreneurs in the growing stages. But there have also been rather too many instances where businessmen have used USM to raise cash from the business rather than use it to expand its cash base.

So far, the Stock Exchange has been scrupulous in enforcing its rules and this has helped ease fears that USM investments would necessarily be riskier.

Since there are fewer shares available market prices have tended to be more volatile and price-earnings ratios higher, whether this puts the heat on managements to go for short-term performance remains to be seen. Shares trade on an average 23 times fully taxed earnings—almost three times higher than the main market, and total turnover in the seven months was almost £170m. Another element of risk will also come from the entry of new ventures, despite the original Stock Exchange stipulation that companies should have a three-year track-record.

Another group, which some involved in the USM have high hopes of, is investment companies. Two months ago the rules about the listing of investment companies were relaxed and companies could secure a listing even if they did not have a track record provided their policy was to invest exclusively in unlisted companies.

A couple of companies have already sprung up as a result. First Charlotte Assets Trust which was launched without any investments (although oddly its shares are standing at a premium to net assets) and Murray Technology whose *raison d'être* is to acquire investments from investment trusts. For an investment trust the prospect of converting their unlisted investments to listed paper is especially attractive in view of the discount they sell to assets. For an issuing house, however, the idea of setting up its own investment company along the First Charlotte lines is also attractive since it provides them with in-house placing power.

Indexed gilts Preparing for a second issue?

One figure that stood out sharply in last Thursday's money supply figures for the May banking months was the high level of private sector take-up of National Savings instruments—no less, in fact, than £732m. That must have owed a lot to final purchases of the Nineteenth Issue of Savings Certificates and initial purchases of Grammy Bonds at the lower age threshold. It is clearly a figure that cannot be sustained, albeit that the recent buoyancy of National Savings

sales does suggest that this year's target of net new sales of £3,000m (£250m a month) may well prove conservative.

So the immediate question raised by this short-term boost from National Savings sales is how much more strongly the authorities will now have to push their gilt sales over the next couple of months. Until the course of the Civil Servants dispute becomes rather clearer, that presumably remains an open question. But it is interesting in the meantime, to look at the table published in last week's *Quarterly Bulletin* breaking down the tenders received for the 2 per cent index-linked stock issued at the end of March.

The implication of the figures is that total tenders received for the £1,000m of stock on offer must have totalled some £1,600m, or possibly rather more as tenders at par were scaled down. Any conclusions the authorities can draw from that as to the strength of underlying demand for such stocks must be rather tentative, however. How many funds avoided tendering for the first issue at all on the grounds that it is generally better to wait for subsequent issues? And how many, on the other hand, put in substantial "indicator" bids below par simply to drop a broad hint that they felt that 21 to 2 per cent coupon would suit them better?

At present, the authorities would obviously feel a great deal happier if the original stock could climb back to par before they contemplate a further issue. But even if it does, the performance of the stock to date—a range of 101½ down to 96—might still raise doubts as to whether a large issue could be sold on the same basis as the original offer. Unless, that is, something fairly nasty happens on the inflation front in the meantime.

Price tendered per £100 stock	Percentage of tenders received	Percentage of total value of tenders
130 or more	0.03	0.1
120-129.75	1.5	1.3
110-119.75	24.8	18.5
100-109.75	55.0	43.4
90-99.75	15.7	29.1
80-89.75	2.7	7.6

Jobbers A system under strain

It is tempting to dismiss the rationalization of domestic equity books involving the five leading stockjobbers as no more than a tidying-up operation. The 147 stocks involved are mainly smaller companies—indeed, the number is insignificant in the context of the market as a whole—and generally firms have ceded areas where they did not have a strong presence and would probably never have made a profit even in good years. Neither is the move likely to make much difference to market users and the advantages for the jobbers is that it will both cut out some loss-making areas and free manpower and capital for use elsewhere.

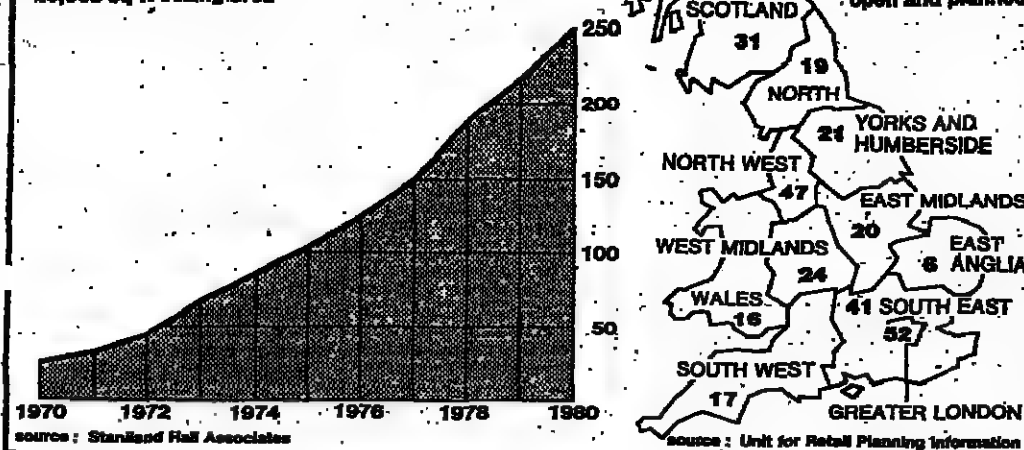
But there is more to last week's reorganization than simply tidying up a few loose ends. It highlights again the problems of jobbing in a market which is so dominated by institutional investors. The level of turnover is, of course, important for jobbers; the profitability of domestic equity business has revived considerably with the increased activity of the last couple of years after a very lean stretch. But with institutions controlling about 70 per cent of the equity market, the problem remains that the market nowadays tends to be volatile and one-way. So, instead of being able to rely on jobbing profits, jobbers are forced to read the market closely and take positions if they are to make a worthwhile return.

With overcapacity still remaining in parts of the jobbing system, further rationalization in the future cannot be ruled out. Much will depend on both the level of activity and the resilience of the individual investor. Jobbers would come under further strain if the institutional dominance continues increasing, although there are those who feel that the advancing tide has now been halted. Another possibility is that changes in the gilts market and a declining PSBR could cut into the lucrative profits earned here, thus encouraging firms to pull out of other difficult areas.

Derek Harris describes the rivalry in a fast-growing retail sector

Battle of the superstores

How superstores grew ... and where they are



to have a wide range of goods available.

Safeway's entry means a speed up in the race for a limited number of suitable superstore sites by the big multiples. Apart from Safeway these include J. Sainsbury, the Co-op retail societies, B&M Industries, Mainstop chain, Fine Fare (part of Associated British Foods), Carrefour (Lindoff Holdings), Presto (Allied Suppliers) and Key Markets Super-Key (Fitch Lloyd). A number of regionally based companies are also contenders in the race, notably the William Morrison chain based in Bradford, Yorkshire.

There are now about 300 superstores around the country and saturation point, probably around a double number, could be reached in five years. Each new superstore produces on average at least 200 jobs which means that last year's 32 new openings created more than 6,000 jobs in superstores alone, while recession slashed workforces in most of manufacturing industry.

Such job creation figures being bleak smiles to smaller shop operators as superstores

mop up business in what, in food at any rate, is a largely static market. Since some superstores are more labour efficient, the loss of jobs through the consequential closure of small units might in the end cancel out the gain of new jobs at the superstores.

The dash into superstores, to the detriment mainly of smaller, older supermarkets in and around town centres (although small independent shops have also lost their market share) has been mounting since the mid-seventies.

There have been some problems in the past year. Tesco's switch from older, smaller units to superstores, for example, brought with it the penalty of high borrowings at a time of soaring interest rates.

Tesco has just over 70 superstores but by the year-end will have 79 open. This year alone 3,200 new jobs will be created in the stores. There had been talk of spending £200m on superstore development last year but this figure has almost certainly been trimmed. Investment this year is around £100m. Tesco pulled out of a Watford, Hertfordshire, develop-

ment because the price demanded by the local authority made the scheme uneconomic. The same thing happened in a North-east development.

Tesco has not been alone in refusing to go into schemes where the asking price was too high: so has Asda, but Mr Noel Stockdale, the Associated Dairies Group chairman believes asking prices have now stabilized, paving the way for the smoother development of superstores.

Asda's rate of openings is also easing slightly. This year it expects to spend around £60m. The company's three-year investment programme to April 1983 amounts to £160m. There are 84 superstores in the group with another 11 due to open before the end of next year.

So far, below a line drawn across the country from the Wash, Asda has seven superstores but it is aiming for a national building programme that should run to between six and eight stores a year. While Asda moves south, Sainsbury, in particular, is moving north from its traditional South-east base—it opens a Leeds store this autumn—and Tesco,

although more widely spread geographically, is picking up strength in the Home Counties and the large provincial towns.

Tesco, Asda and J. Sainsbury between them now have a third of the grocery market, outpaced individually only by the combined Co-op retail societies. Co-op performance in superstores is patchy, although some retail societies, notably North Midlands, caught the public mood early. There are now about 45 superstores within the Co-op movement.

Carrefour looks upon most of its stores as "hypermarkets" since they usually have a selling area of about 20,000 square feet, and so fall into the trade's hypermarket category. But Carrefour, whose latest outlet is at Swindon—regarded as a "superstore" because it is in a district centre—development puts in the features associated with superstores.

Sainsbury is equally uncommitted to superstores as a blanket concept preferring to see its outlets tailored to the needs of a particular area. But of Sainsbury's 208 outlets there are nearly 40 of more than 20,000 square feet which will rise to nearly 50 by the end of this year, most of them offering superstore-style facilities.

Like Safeway, Sainsbury needs less space than some of the larger operators because more than 90 per cent of its lines are food and grocery although ten or more stores have a selling area larger than 25,000 square feet.

But Sainsbury is also involved in hypermarkets, four of which are already operating at Sainsbury Centres in a half share deal with British Home Stores.

Sainsbury, probably the most successful of the multiples, may be right to show some hesitation about the superstore boom. Euromonitor, the market analysis, in a recent study suggested that although superstores are likely to account for 10 per cent of sales by 1983, growth will then level and peak at 12 per cent. Some superstores could then close prematurely.

Can the President hit his budget targets?

Overall, the spending and tax changes proposed by Mr Reagan are, in contrast to those of Mrs Thatcher, mildly inflationary rather than restrictive

One reason for this is that overall, the spending and tax changes proposed by the President are, in contrast to those of Mrs Thatcher, mildly inflationary rather than restrictive.

This Administration is relying on the Federal Reserve Board's tight money policy to fight inflation, at least in the short term, while it gets on with cutting taxes to stimulate growth as well as cutting spending. High interest rates as a result of the monetary policy will probably keep the economy slower than the official forecasts show, but even they have proved unable in the past to hold growth back for long.

In addition the spending cuts before Congress include sizable trimming of the scope and cost of some unemployment benefit programmes which, if passed, would help hold down spending, even if the jobless rate climbs more than expected.

Search

Technical assumptions about how fast departments are likely to spend money, how large and how quick the take-up of benefits will be, and how prices will move in different sectors—can be almost as important as economic assumptions in drawing up budget numbers.

A few search now under way in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for additional last-minute savings in this year's spending is partly a reflection of the Administration's over-optimism on this score. Officially the budget office says that they were instructed to "low ball" all spending estimates, or pick the lower end of the plausible range for each programme for this year and next.

Ironically, Mr David Stockman, the OMB director, last week accused Democrats in Congress of doing just that in drawing up their proposed cuts for the 1982 fiscal year. The latest round of this year's budget fight is centring on his move to bring Congress even closer to the Administration's original plan.

But even if the Administration does force through a still tighter budget than Congress has drawn up so far, there will still be some programme overruns for technical reasons.

The department which is exempted from cuts—defence—may well be the one which over-spends most conspicuously. The Reagan Administration is proposing a rapid defence build-up and many fear that this will run into supply bottlenecks and push up the prices of defence goods very sharply. It is too soon to tell whether President Reagan would be ready to rein in the Pentagon, although his budget director has hinted that it may be a source of future saving.

It is here—with the savings for future years—where the Administration's economic plan is most vulnerable. Even after the spectacular achievements of the first six months in office, the President has still to find more than \$30,000m of cuts for 1983, and \$45,000m for 1984, to meet the spending targets outlined for those years.

That compares with the \$35,000m of cuts now being made in next year's spending. Naturally the easiest cuts have already been proposed for this year. They have large areas of the budget largely untouched because of their political sensitivity—and are concentrated most heavily on grants and aid to state and local government, capital projects like road building and sewerage, and those social programmes with the weakest constituents.

But cuts in the later years will have to go after pensions, and other transfer payments, and probably defence, if they are to add up to the total required. The Administration has so far been much more successful than anyone predicted in identifying, and then winning approval for sizable spending cuts. But repeating the trick in later years when it is needed to pay for tax cuts, beyond even President Reagan and his budget director.

Caroline Atkinson

Business Diary profile: Chandrika Srivastava and Imco

Each time a big tanker goes down and makes a mess in the sea, the importance of a tall, dark Indian based in London's Piccadilly goes sharply up.

He is Chandrika Prasad Srivastava, secretary-general of the United Nations agency charged with technical regulation of world merchant shipping, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (Imco).

When it was established, in 1959, Imco was regarded by many as rather a nuisance, a lot of multi-coloured bureaucrats (its 250 staff is drawn from over 50 nations) poking their noses into things that could be perfectly well left alone.

When the Torrey Canyon went down, then the Argo Merchant and the Amoco Cadiz, all that changed. From "What are you doing?" the cry became "Why doesn't Imco do something?" The pressure was on to formulate and implement globally acceptable rules to contain the burgeoning threat of marine pollution.

Srivastava himself, from the humble head of one of the UN's least transformed agencies, was transformed into an international figure, jetting round the world, meeting in demand as a public speaker and impassioned supporter of the cause of better and safer shipping. The epitome of practical idealism, he was perfectly suited to the role.

Srivastava launched early in the path that led to shipping civil servant to the world. The son of a well-to-do landowner in northern India, he eschewed a life of ease and the lucrative career as lawyer his uncles allowed, to be propelled instead by a "desire to serve"

into that hallowed institution, the Indian Civil Service.

Armed with good degrees in law and economics from Lucknow he was groomed for the top and was soon administering districts as a magistrate in the good old British tradition.

At 33 he was chosen to work out a reorganization of the government shipping department, at 34 made its deputy head, at 38 private secretary to Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Transport Minister, and at 41 was head of the biggest state shipping concern, the Shipping Corporation of India. He performed that role apart from a short spell as Shastri's secretary during the latter's premiership on Nehru's death. For 12 years and presided over the biggest changes ever in India's state shipping.

When he joined it, the corporation had 200,000 tons of shipping in three cargo liner trades; when he left it had 2.5 million tons in a worldwide network of tramp, tanker, and liner services with another 2.5m tons on order. It was all done in conformity with a new policy of Indian national expansion in shipping—but done, he insists, by persuasion rather than the force of law.

The first to feel his undoubted powers of persuasion were the British, since they still dominated the liner conferences to India they had founded a century earlier and would have to yield part of their share. He could hardly have had tougher nuts to crack: the late Sir Donald Anderson of P&O, and Sir Nicholas Cayzer of Clan Line.

"They argued strongly, but gave in to superior argument," Srivastava says. "It was done most graciously. I had the most



On such a full sea are we now afloat: Chandrika Prasad Srivastava, secretary-general of the UN's Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (Imco).

pleasant experience." Of the superiority of his argument for larger national stakes in shipping for developing countries, particularly those with a big seaboard like India, he has no doubt (though talking no part in recent acrimonious exchanges on that theme at the United Nations Commission for Trade and Development—Unctad). "Without its own shipping, a country pays out all its freight to others, and has no say in setting rates that affect its industries. National shipping is valuable for trade, promotion and foreign exchange.

"A ship is paid for in eight years even if bought with foreign currency. The argument that labour-intensive economies should not engage in such capital-intensive industry does not bear scrutiny."

In 1973, having built at the age of 33 a leading position in Indian national life—chairman of State shipping, board member of state bank, president or member of this and that, he was hailed at first reluctantly on to the international shipping stage.

When the Imco job fell vacant soon after, he was the natural choice, and serving by then been blooded on the international scene had no difficulty in accepting; since when he, and it, have gone from strength to strength.

For all his increasing public exposure, Srivastava remains an intensely private man, almost impenetrable behind the openness of a gentle, old-world courtesy.

His wife, a plump grandmother who brings a touch of warmth and colour to public occasions, is a world religious leader. Known as Maraji Nirmala Devi, to her followers in America, Europe and the East, she evolved a form of spiritual yoga, Sahaja, and is revered as a manifestation of the deity. He plays no part in that. "We are just husband and wife."

Of his work at Imco he says: "It is a privilege to be serving the entire world rather than one country; to see some implementation of the idea one holds dear—co-operation not confrontation. "My endeavour has been to promote this body to serve the interests of developing and developed countries alike, and it can be done, it is the only way. The interdependence of countries rather than national sovereignty must be more emphasized in the future. The young know this; they see through vested interests."

Michael Bailey

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL TRUST PLC

Investment Manager—Robert Fleming Investment Management Limited
Secretary—Robert Fleming Services Limited

Three year summary of results

Year	Total Income	Ordinary Shares Earned per share	Paid per share	Gross Assets (less current liabilities) £'000	Net Asset Value per Ord share
31st March	£'000				
1979	2,215	4.00p	3.95p	52,798	164.2p
1980	2,230	5.21p	5.20p	45,767	141.6p
1981	2,800	5.33p	5.30p	63,919	199.9p

In his statement, the chairman LORD WYFOLD said: "An Ordinary dividend of not less than 5.30 pence per Ordinary Share is anticipated for the current year."

Copies of the Accounts are available from the Registrars, Bourne House, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TU.

Electrical sector holds the stage

Marks & Spencer

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Last Price	Change on Week	Gross Divid (%)	Yld % Actual	P/E	Fully Paid
3,396	Alsprung Group	68	-2	4.7	6.9	10.8	14.9
1,175	Armistage & Rhodes	47	-1	1.4	3.0	19.3	44.8
12,220	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8
7,847	Deborah Services	102	-2	5.5	5.4	5.0	9.6
3,959	Frank Horsell	104	—	6.4	6.2	3.3	6.0
9,101	Frederick Parker	63	—	1.7	2.7	27.4	—
1,181	Georgia Blair	103	—	3.4	4.8	—	—
2,700	Jackson Group	108	+3	7.0	6.5	3.4	7.7
17,942	James Burrough	130	+5	8.7	6.7	10.7	10.7
3,213	Robert Jenkins	315	-1	31.3	9.9	—	—
2,700	Seetons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
3,046	Torday Limited	198	—	15.1	7.6	7.6	13.1
3,098	Twinlock Ord	144	—	—	—	—	—
2,157	Twinlock 15% ULS	79	-1	15.0	19.0	—	—
6,563	Unilock Holdings	40	-2	3.0	7.5	6.2	9.8
13,033	Walker Alexander	103	—	5.7	5.5	5.7	9.4
5,904	W. S. Yates	283	-2	13.1	5.2	14.0	9.7

The US battle to preserve straddles

That is all very well, says New York Democrat, Mr Ben Rosenthal, one of the sponsors of reforming legislation in the House of Representatives, but straddles were costing the Treasury \$1,300m (about £700m) a year in lost taxes. He knew of one individual who had sheltered gains of \$5.5m, and a partnership which had still to pay tax on \$11m of profits in Treasury bills.

Everyone now seems agreed, at least in public, that such avoidance should no longer be tolerated. But after months of at times heated argument, the industry seems to have persuaded Washington that a straightforward ban on using straddles for tax purposes would indeed destroy the golden goose. So the thrust of the legislative proposals now is to ban artificial straddles but to leave untouched those which are part and parcel of the workings of the market.

What this means, bluntly, is that there will be one law for commodity traders and another for the public at large. The suggestion now gaining wide acceptance is for straddle losses to be usable only against gains made in commodities, and no longer to shelter profits made elsewhere.

Reflecting this mood, Mr Bob Wilimouth, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, says two types of traders should be exempted—those individuals with qualifying gains, by which he means income from trading commodity futures contracts, and those companies which use the futures market to protect themselves from raw material price fluctuations.

And that is where the debate currently stands. There had been hopes that legislation would have been tacked onto the President's tax-cutting bill, but this idea has now been abandoned. Having missed that chance and with Congress soon to break for summer, it will be the end of the year at the earliest before there is any chance of the proposals becoming law.

•

commodity traders and another for the public at large. The suggestion now gaining wide acceptance is for straddle losses to be usable only against gains made in commodities, and no longer to shelter profits made elsewhere.

Reflecting this mood, Mr Bob Willmough, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, says two types of traders should be exempted: those individuals with qualifying gains, by which he means income from trading commodity futures contracts, and those companies which use straddles to protect themselves from raw material price fluctuations.

And that is where the debate currently stands. There had been hopes that legislation would have been tacked onto the President's tax-cutting bill, but that idea has now been abandoned. Having missed that chance and with Congress soon to break for summer, it will be the end of the year at the earliest before there is any chance of the proposals becoming law.

FT Index change on week 541.4 +5.6 (1.0%)

[illegible]

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began June 15. Dealings End, June 26. § Contango Day, June 29. Settlement Day, July 6

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began June 15. Dealings End, June 26. § Contango Day, June 29. Settlement Day, July 6

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

225	+3	12.1% 5.3	
221	+3	7.0 6.3 21.7	
220	+3	11.5 5.2	
198	+4	5.0 9.0 3.0	
186	+4		
183	+4		
182	+4		
181	+4		
180	+4		
179	+4		
178	+4		
177	+4		
176	+4		
175	+4		
174	+4		
173	+4		
172	+4		
171	+4		
170	+4		
169	+4		
168	+4		
167	+4		
166	+4		
165	+4		
164	+4		
163	+4		
162	+4		
161	+4		
160	+4		
159	+4		
158	+4		
157	+4		
156	+4		
155	+4		
154	+4		
153	+4		
152	+4		
151	+4		
150	+4		
149	+4		
148	+4		
147	+4		
146	+4		
145	+4		
144	+4		
143	+4		
142	+4		
141	+4		
140	+4		
139	+4		
138	+4		
137	+4		
136	+4		
135	+4		
134	+4		
133	+4		
132	+4		
131	+4		
130	+4		
129	+4		
128	+4		
127	+4		
126	+4		
125	+4		
124	+4		
123	+4		
122	+4		
121	+4		
120	+4		
119	+4		
118	+4		
117	+4		
116	+4		
115	+4		
114	+4		
113	+4		
112	+4		
111	+4		
110	+4		
109	+4		
108	+4		
107	+4		
106	+4		
105	+4		
104	+4		
103	+4		
102	+4		
101	+4		
100	+4		
99	+4		
98	+4		
97	+4		
96	+4		
95	+4		
94	+4		
93	+4		
92	+4		
91	+4		
90	+4		
89	+4		
88	+4		
87	+4		
86	+4		
85	+4		
84	+4		
83	+4		
82	+4		
81	+4		
80	+4		
79	+4		
78	+4		
77	+4		
76	+4		
75	+4		
74	+4		
73	+4		
72	+4		
71	+4		
70	+4		
69	+4		
68	+4		
67	+4		
66	+4		
65	+4		
64	+4		
63	+4		
62	+4		
61	+4		
60	+4		
59	+4		
58	+4		
57	+4		
56	+4		
55	+4		
54	+4		
53	+4		
52	+4		
51	+4		
50	+4		
49	+4		
48	+4		
47	+4		
46	+4		
45	+4		
44	+4		
43	+4		
42	+4		
41	+4		
40	+4		
39	+4		
38	+4		
37	+4		
36	+4		
35	+4		
34	+4		
33	+4		
32	+4		
31	+4		
30	+4		
29	+4		
28	+4		
27	+4		
26	+4		
25	+4		
24	+4		
23	+4		
22	+4		
21	+4		
20	+4		
19	+4		
18	+4		
17	+4		
16	+4		
15	+4		
14	+4		
13	+4		
12	+4		
11	+4		
10	+4		
9	+4		
8	+4		
7	+4		
6	+4		
5	+4		
4	+4		
3	+4		
2	+4		
1	+4		

• Ex dividend, a \$1.00 dividend was paid on 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94. The dividend was paid to the shareholders of record as of 12/15/94

Public and Educational Appointments

Chief Scientist

Department of Health and Social Security
£26,215

The Chief Scientist is the Department's authority on all scientific policy and research matters. The post, which carries Deputy Secretary rank, has important advisory functions at the highest levels in DHSS and full administrative responsibility for the work of about 30 research units and a budget in excess of £12½ million for 1981/82.

The role also involves fostering working relationships with the research councils, and especially at this time for consolidating interaction with the Medical Research Council in the field of bio-medical research and as the Council's capacity to undertake health services research increases.

Candidates must be scientists (preferably with medical qualifications) with the high academic, managerial and personal qualifications necessary to promote excellence in the Department's scientific research, to generate confidence in this work throughout the research community, and to contribute relevant, high quality advice in the policy field.

Appointment will be for a period of 3 years in the first instance renewable to a maximum of 5 years. Salary for a Deputy Secretary post is £26,215 a year but in certain circumstances it may be possible to arrange for a secondment from the applicant's current employer.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 24 July 1981) write to the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote reference S/5584/1.

COLLEGE OF ARTS UNIVERSITY OF RIYADH SAUDI ARABIA TEACHING-STAFF VACANCIES ENGLISH-DEPT. ASSISTANT PROFESSOR (MALE) AND ASSISTANT PROFESSOR (FEMALE) IN LINGUISTICS

LANGUAGE INSTRUCTOR WITH EXPERIENCE IN ENGLISH LAB

General Conditions

— Faculty members should hold a Ph.D. in their specialisation, or have acquired their academic title at a teaching institution accredited by the University of Riyadh.

— Language instructors should have qualified for a B.A. (general average not less than GOOD), plus 3 years experience, or an M.A. degree.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Director, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

BURSAR PARSONS MEAD

The present year of this independent S.E.A. girls' school is ending at the end of April 1981. The Governors wish to appoint a successor.

The school has about 450 pupils including about 50 boarders.

The post is non-resident. The salary is based on that of Senior Bursar in a similar school.

For further particulars, applications should be sent as soon as possible to the Clerk to the Governors, Parsons Mead, 27/11/81.

PRIVATE ENGLISH TEACHER

Requires 3 months' live experience. Application in writing plus photo to:

c/o M.O.A.
6/10/81
6/10/81

University of Hong Kong INSTRUCTOR DENTAL HYGIENE

Applications are invited for the post of Instructor in Dental Hygiene in the Department of Dental Hygiene, University of Hong Kong. The post holder will be responsible for the instruction of students in the Department of Dental Hygiene. The post holder will also be responsible for the supervision of the dental hygiene laboratory. The post holder will also be responsible for the supervision of the dental hygiene laboratory. The post holder will also be responsible for the supervision of the dental hygiene laboratory.

University of Kent DATA PROCESSING OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Data Processing Officer in the Department of Data Processing, University of Kent. The post holder will be responsible for the operation of the data processing system. The post holder will also be responsible for the supervision of the data processing laboratory. The post holder will also be responsible for the supervision of the data processing laboratory.

University College London DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY LECTURERSHIP

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Anthropology, University College London. The post holder will be responsible for the instruction of students in the Department of Anthropology. The post holder will also be responsible for the supervision of the anthropology laboratory. The post holder will also be responsible for the supervision of the anthropology laboratory.

Swanbourne House School HEADSHIP

Applications are invited for the post of Head of the Swanbourne House School. The post holder will be responsible for the overall management of the school. The post holder will also be responsible for the supervision of the school staff. The post holder will also be responsible for the supervision of the school staff.

COLLEGE OF ARTS UNIVERSITY OF RIYADH SAUDI ARABIA TEACHING-STAFF VACANCIES

The College of Arts, University of Riyadh in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, invites applications to fill the following teaching staff vacancies for the academic year 1981/82.

English Language Department
Assistant Professor—Prose and creative writing
Assistant Professor—English language
Assistant Professor (female)—English language

Assistant Professor—English poetry
Language Instructor (female)—
Experience in English language lab
Language Instructor (female)—Experience in English/Arabic translation and vice versa

Centre for European Languages
Professor—Associate Professor—Translation
Assistant Professor—English language instruction
Language Instructor—English language instruction
Language Instructor (female)—English language instruction

Geography Department
Associate or Assistant Professor—Cartography
Associate or Assistant Professor (female)—Cartography
Associate or Assistant Professor (female)—Physical Geography
Associate or Assistant Professor (female)—Physical Geography

History Department
Professor or Associate Professor—Islamic History

Associate or Assistant Professor (female)—Islamic History
Professor or Associate Professor—Medieval European History
Associate or Assistant Professor (female)—Ancient History

Social Studies Department
Teaching staff (male and female)—Sociology
Teaching staff (male and female)—Social Work

Media and Communication Department
Professor—Public Relations, Mass Communication, (Press, Radio, Television)
Assistant Professor—Television and Radio Production
Arabic is the language of instruction in the Media Department.

Arabic Language Department
Professor, Associate Professor or Assistant Professor (female)—Morphology and Linguistics
Senior Teaching staff, Lecture (male/female)—Arabic Literature
Senior Teaching staff or Lecturer—Morphology

General Conditions
— Faculty members should hold a Ph.D. in their specialisation, or have acquired their academic title at a teaching institution accredited by the University of Riyadh.

— Language instructors should have qualified for a B.A. (general average not less than GOOD) plus 3 years experience, or an M.A. degree.

— Lecturers should hold an M.A. in their specialisation.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Director, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE

We are developing our air repatriation service for sick or injured travellers and need two resourceful, responsible and energetic persons to undertake duties from our national H.Q. in Belgrade. Much of the work is done by telephone. Negotiation and communication skills are essential plus drive and ingenuity to overcome problems quickly and make things happen. Applicants must be able to work varied hours including weekend and night duty at home. Salary by negotiation in range £5,000-£5,500.

Apply by letter with full c.v. to: Registrar, St. John Ambulance, 1 Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1X 7EP.

ROYAL NORTHERN COLLEGE OF MUSIC, MANCHESTER ADMINISTRATIVE REGISTRAR

(£7,600 to £8,800)
Applications are invited for the appointment of Administrative Registrar available from early September 1981, or as soon as possible thereafter. This is a permanent post with a salary in the range £7,600 to £8,800 per annum. The Registrar will be responsible for the administration of the College. The Registrar will also be responsible for the supervision of the College staff. The Registrar will also be responsible for the supervision of the College staff.

SPECIAL REPORTS

put situations and subjects of today into PERSPECTIVE

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

WHICH CAREER SUITS BEST?
Professional Guidance and Assessment for all ages.
15-24 yrs: Careers, Careers
25-34 yrs: Improvement, Changes
35-44 yrs: Progress, Progress
Full details in brochure.

● CAREER ANALYSTS ●
● COUNSELLORS ●
● COACHES ●
● CHAIRMAN ●
● CHAIRMAN ●

TRAINING ACCOUNTANTS
To £4,600 + PERKS
Large Accountancy firm, degrees in accountancy, or computer science.
01-581 5101
K.P. Personnel Agency

RENTALS: The experience of 20 years in the rental business. The company has a large fleet of vehicles for hire. The company has a large fleet of vehicles for hire. The company has a large fleet of vehicles for hire.

EXPERIENCED COUPLE required for a small business. The couple will be responsible for the overall management of the business. The couple will also be responsible for the supervision of the business staff. The couple will also be responsible for the supervision of the business staff.

GENERAL HELPERS required for a large business. The helpers will be responsible for the overall management of the business. The helpers will also be responsible for the supervision of the business staff. The helpers will also be responsible for the supervision of the business staff.

WORKING HOLIDAY: August. Able to speak English. Must be a native speaker of English. Must be a native speaker of English. Must be a native speaker of English.

EDUCATIONAL
GCE, DEGREES and professional qualifications. The company has a large fleet of vehicles for hire. The company has a large fleet of vehicles for hire. The company has a large fleet of vehicles for hire.

NOTICE
All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance. The company has a large fleet of vehicles for hire. The company has a large fleet of vehicles for hire. The company has a large fleet of vehicles for hire.

Back to College?

Group 4 Total Security Limited, the largest security company in Europe, is to set up a foundation at the Cranfield Institute of Technology to sponsor research into the role and functions of the security industry in our society.

Initially the student will be sponsored for one year and study within the Cranfield Social Policy M.Sc. Programme; applicants are invited from experienced practitioners with a Police, Insurance or allied background. Fees will be paid and subsistence will be arranged accordingly.

In the first instance, please reply to:
John Brown Esq., Director, Department of Social Policy,
Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield,
Bedford MK43 0AL. Tel: 0234-751024.

group 4
Giving the world a sense of security

University of Leicester S.S.R.C. STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited from students for the S.S.R.C. Studentship in the Department of Social Science, University of Leicester. The studentship will be for one year. The studentship will also be responsible for the supervision of the student staff. The studentship will also be responsible for the supervision of the student staff.

The University of Lancaster DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS AND MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Linguistics and Modern English Language, University of Lancaster. The post holder will be responsible for the instruction of students in the Department of Linguistics and Modern English Language. The post holder will also be responsible for the supervision of the linguistics laboratory. The post holder will also be responsible for the supervision of the linguistics laboratory.

University of Warwick POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited from postgraduate students for the Postdoctoral Fellowship in the Department of Biological Sciences, University of Warwick. The fellowship will be for one year. The fellowship will also be responsible for the supervision of the postgraduate staff. The fellowship will also be responsible for the supervision of the postgraduate staff.

University of Durham DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES CONOCO ADVANCED COURSE STUDENTSHIP IN GEOPHYSICS

Candidates intending to seek a postgraduate degree in the Department of Geological Sciences, University of Durham, should apply for the Conoco Advanced Course Studentship in Geophysics. The studentship will be for one year. The studentship will also be responsible for the supervision of the student staff. The studentship will also be responsible for the supervision of the student staff.

RECEPTIONIST EXTRAORDINAIRE

Could you cope at the focal point of a busy office? We are looking for a Receptionist Extraordinaire. The receptionist will be responsible for the overall management of the office. The receptionist will also be responsible for the supervision of the office staff. The receptionist will also be responsible for the supervision of the office staff.

AMERICAN BANK VICE-PRESIDENT'S SEC. P.A.

An outstanding opportunity for a Vice-President's Secretary. The secretary will be responsible for the overall management of the Vice-President's office. The secretary will also be responsible for the supervision of the Vice-President's staff. The secretary will also be responsible for the supervision of the Vice-President's staff.

WORLD TRAVEL YOUNGER SEC. (AUDIO SKILLS A MUST)

Great travel opportunities. The younger secretary will be responsible for the overall management of the travel agency. The younger secretary will also be responsible for the supervision of the travel agency staff. The younger secretary will also be responsible for the supervision of the travel agency staff.

RECEPTIONIST VIDEO FILM CO.

Terrific role for a bright and bubbly young woman. The receptionist will be responsible for the overall management of the video film company. The receptionist will also be responsible for the supervision of the video film company staff. The receptionist will also be responsible for the supervision of the video film company staff.

EXPERIENCED RECRUITMENT COUNSELLORS

What does an international company of Recruitment Consultants have to offer you?
* Excellent salary package with unlimited earning potential on a commission basis.
* Career prospects for management oriented people.
* Changes in the West End of the City.
* Marketing support with which to enlarge your existing client base.

RECEPTIONIST VIDEO FILM CO.

Terrific role for a bright and bubbly young woman. The receptionist will be responsible for the overall management of the video film company. The receptionist will also be responsible for the supervision of the video film company staff. The receptionist will also be responsible for the supervision of the video film company staff.

RECEPTIONIST VIDEO FILM CO.

Terrific role for a bright and bubbly young woman. The receptionist will be responsible for the overall management of the video film company. The receptionist will also be responsible for the supervision of the video film company staff. The receptionist will also be responsible for the supervision of the video film company staff.

RECEPTIONIST VIDEO FILM CO.

Terrific role for a bright and bubbly young woman. The receptionist will be responsible for the overall management of the video film company. The receptionist will also be responsible for the supervision of the video film company staff. The receptionist will also be responsible for the supervision of the video film company staff.

RECEPTIONIST VIDEO FILM CO.

Terrific role for a bright and bubbly young woman. The receptionist will be responsible for the overall management of the video film company. The receptionist will also be responsible for the supervision of the video film company staff. The receptionist will also be responsible for the supervision of the video film company staff.

RECEPTIONIST VIDEO FILM CO.

Terrific role for a bright and bubbly young woman. The receptionist will be responsible for the overall management of the video film company. The receptionist will also be responsible for the supervision of the video film company staff. The receptionist will also be responsible for the supervision of the video film company staff.

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

WHICH CAREER SUITS BEST?
Professional Guidance and Assessment for all ages.
15-24 yrs: Careers, Careers
25-34 yrs: Improvement, Changes
35-44 yrs: Progress, Progress
Full details in brochure.

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

WHICH CAREER SUITS BEST?
Professional Guidance and Assessment for all ages.
15-24 yrs: Careers, Careers
25-34 yrs: Improvement, Changes
35-44 yrs: Progress, Progress
Full details in brochure.

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

WHICH CAREER SUITS BEST?
Professional Guidance and Assessment for all ages.
15-24 yrs: Careers, Careers
25-34 yrs: Improvement, Changes
35-44 yrs: Progress, Progress
Full details in brochure.

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

WHICH CAREER SUITS BEST?
Professional Guidance and Assessment for all ages.
15-24 yrs: Careers, Careers
25-34 yrs: Improvement, Changes
35-44 yrs: Progress, Progress
Full details in brochure.

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

WHICH CAREER SUITS BEST?
Professional Guidance and Assessment for all ages.
15-24 yrs: Careers, Careers
25-34 yrs: Improvement, Changes
35-44 yrs: Progress, Progress
Full details in brochure.

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

WHICH CAREER SUITS BEST?
Professional Guidance and Assessment for all ages.
15-24 yrs: Careers, Careers
25-34 yrs: Improvement, Changes
35-44 yrs: Progress, Progress
Full details in brochure.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 10

SECRETARIAL

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
£27,600
Genuine opportunity for an Executive Secretary. The executive secretary will be responsible for the overall management of the executive office. The executive secretary will also be responsible for the supervision of the executive office staff. The executive secretary will also be responsible for the supervision of the executive office staff.

SECRETARIAL

SENIOR SEC PA
£7,000+ EXCELLENT
FRINGE BENEFITS
Top class career opportunity with 5 years experience at director level to work for a senior personal executive of a well known multi national organization based in the west London area. This position calls for a mature Secretary P.A. with excellent communication skills and a challenge. Applicants must be prepared for total job commitment. For further details please ring Miss Joyce Cairns on 748 3006 (Hammersmith area) or Miss Vicki Smith on 789 8121 (Putney area). Alfred Marks Staff Consultants.

SECRETARIAL

PA AUDIO SECRETARY, £5,500.
able to cope with the office duties for senior management of property. Working hours 9.30-5.30. Phone 01-581 5101. K.P. Personnel Agency.

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS
and Engineers. Permanent positions. Excellent salaries. The secretaries will be responsible for the overall management of the secretarial office. The secretaries will also be responsible for the supervision of the secretarial office staff. The secretaries will also be responsible for the supervision of the secretarial office staff.

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY College level (audio or 30 hand) with good communication skills. The secretary will be responsible for the overall management of the secretary office. The secretary will also be responsible for the supervision of the secretary office staff. The secretary will also be responsible for the supervision of the secretary office staff.

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY College level (audio or 30 hand) with good communication skills. The secretary will be responsible for the overall management of the secretary office. The secretary will also be responsible for the supervision of the secretary office staff. The secretary will also be responsible for the supervision of the secretary office staff.



READER SERVICES GUIDE

BUSINESS SERVICES

1-23 Express Typing Service
67 Chancery Lane, London WC2 1-404 5464.
Abbey Promotions Ltd
Sales from Mersey, P.O. Box 25, Hettford 51052.
A complete range of plain-paper copiers and
microfilm equipment. 01-560 2131.
Berkley Sales & Services Ltd
13/15 Davies Street, London W1 4-09 1122.
T. A. H. Ltd, Computer
01-889 2189. Tel 02790 8000.
Cambridge Brokers and Elizabeth Jewett
Designers for workbooks. Tel 443 955.
Conrad Books Ltd
Slickcases & tapes on health & safety at work. (Avail.
on approval), 31 North Row, London, W1R 2EN.
Tel 01-493 2761.
Christians (Wholesaling & Distribution)
London, Kensington & Dartford, 01-407 8080.
Express Computer Registrations Ltd
For Ltd Companies, 25 City Rd, E.C.1 588 3271.
SNA/Authorizing
Artwork, printing, mailing, Red Tape. 01-493
2379.
Intervention Video Ltd
Video films for rent, sale. Free list 01-727 1453.
Investors Bulletin
For details of trial offer 01-935 2941/4.
Lectures 01-84 134.
Personalised letters, reports, etc.
Manpower Development Overseas
Specialised consultancy. Tel: 0253 34564.
Merida Ltd Ltd
Repairs and installation of lifts. 0384 60287.
Norma Skemp Personnel Services Ltd
Specialist recruitment, 222 E.C.1, 222
5483.
Office installations Ltd
01-578 5771.
Typewriters & Furniture Hire, Sale, Service,
R & R Corporate Development
Capital Raising, Takeover Advice, 828 2924.
Standard Chartered Bank Ltd.
160 Water Street, New York 10038, 212 269
3100.
Wellman Quiply Printed Circuit Boards
0223-31181/111/112/113/114/115/116/117/118/119/120/121/122/123/124/125/126/127/128/129/130/131/132/133/134/135/136/137/138/139/140/141/142/143/144/145/146/147/148/149/150/151/152/153/154/155/156/157/158/159/160/161/162/163/164/165/166/167/168/169/170/171/172/173/174/175/176/177/178/179/180/181/182/183/184/185/186/187/188/189/190/191/192/193/194/195/196/197/198/199/200/201/202/203/204/205/206/207/208/209/210/211/212/213/214/215/216/217/218/219/220/221/222/223/224/225/226/227/228/229/230/231/232/233/234/235/236/237/238/239/240/241/242/243/244/245/246/247/248/249/250/251/252/253/254/255/256/257/258/259/260/261/262/263/264/265/266/267/268/269/270/271/272/273/274/275/276/277/278/279/280/281/282/283/284/285/286/287/288/289/290/291/292/293/294/295/296/297/298/299/300/301/302/303/304/305/306/307/308/309/310/311/312/313/314/315/316/317/318/319/320/321/322/323/324/325/326/327/328/329/330/331/332/333/334/335/336/337/338/339/340/341/342/343/344/345/346/347/348/349/350/351/352/353/354/355/356/357/358/359/360/361/362/363/364/365/366/367/368/369/370/371/372/373/374/375/376/377/378/379/380/381/382/383/384/385/386/387/388/389/390/391/392/393/394/395/396/397/398/399/400/401/402/403/404/405/406/407/408/409/410/411/412/413/414/415/416/417/418/419/420/421/422/423/424/425/426/427/428/429/430/431/432/433/434/435/436/437/438/439/440/441/442/443/444/445/446/447/448/449/450/451/452/453/454/455/456/457/458/459/460/461/462/463/464/465/466/467/468/469/470/471/472/473/474/475/476/477/478/479/480/481/482/483/484/485/486/487/488/489/490/491/492/493/494/495/496/497/498/499/500/501/502/503/504/505/506/507/508/509/510/511/512/513/514/515/516/517/518/519/520/521/522/523/524/525/526/527/528/529/530/531/532/533/534/535/536/537/538/539/540/541/542/543/544/545/546/547/548/549/550/551/552/553/554/555/556/557/558/559/560/561/562/563/564/565/566/567/568/569/570/571/572/573/574/575/576/577/578/579/580/581/582/583/584/585/586/587/588/589/590/591/592/593/594/595/596/597/598/599/600/601/602/603/604/605/606/607/608/609/610/611/612/613/614/615/616/617/618/619/620/621/622/623/624/625/626/627/628/629/630/631/632/633/634/635/636/637/638/639/640/641/642/643/644/645/646/647/648/649/650/651/652/653/654/655/656/657/658/659/660/661/662/663/664/665/666/667/668/669/670/671/672/673/674/675/676/677/678/679/680/681/682/683/684/685/686/687/688/689/690/691/692/693/694/695/696/697/698/699/700/701/702/703/704/705/706/707/708/709/710/711/712/713/714/715/716/717/718/719/720/721/722/723/724/725/726/727/728/729/730/731/732/733/734/735/736/737/738/739/740/741/742/743/744/745/746/747/748/749/750/751/752/753/754/755/756/757/758/759/760/761/762/763/764/765/766/767/768/769/770/771/772/773/774/775/776/777/778/779/780/781/782/783/784/785/786/787/788/789/790/791/792/793/794/795/796/797/798/799/800/801/802/803/804/805/806/807/808/809/810/811/812/813/814/815/816/817/818/819/820/821/822/823/824/825/826/827/828/829/830/831/832/833/834/835/836/837/838/839/840/841/842/843/844/845/846/847/848/849/850/851/852/853/854/855/856/857/858/859/860/861/862/863/864/865/866/867/868/869/870/871/872/873/874/875/876/877/878/879/880/881/882/883/884/885/886/887/888/889/890/891/892/893/894/895/896/897/898/899/900/901/902/903/904/905/906/907/908/909/910/911/912/913/914/915/916/917/918/919/920/921/922/923/924/925/926/927/928/929/930/931/932/933/934/935/936/937/938/939/940/941/942/943/944/945/946/947/948/949/950/951/952/953/954/955/956/957/958/959/960/961/962/963/964/965/966/967/968/969/970/971/972/973/974/975/976/977/978/979/980/981/982/983/984/985/986/987/988/989/990/991/992/993/994/995/996/997/998/999/1000/1001/1002/1003/1004/1005/1006/1007/1008/1009/1010/1011/1012/1013/1014/1015/1016/1017/1018/1019/1020/1021/1022/1023/1024/1025/1026/1027/1028/1029/1030/1031/1032/1033/1034/1035/1036/1037/1038/1039/1040/1041/1042/1043/1044/1045/1046/1047/1048/1049/1050/1051/1052/1053/1054/1055/1056/1057/1058/1059/1060/1061/1062/1063/1064/1065/1066/1067/1068/1069/1070/1071/1072/1073/1074/1075/1076/1077/1078/1079/1080/1081/1082/1083/1084/1085/1086/1087/1088/1089/1090/1091/1092/1093/1094/1095/1096/1097/1098/1099/1100/1101/1102/1103/1104/1105/1106/1107/1108/1109/1110/1111/1112/1113/1114/1115/1116/1117/1118/1119/1120/1121/1122/1123/1124/1125/1126/1127/1128/1129/1130/1131/1132/1133/1134/1135/1136/1137/1138/1139/1140/1141/1142/1143/1144/1145/1146/1147/1148/1149/1150/1151/1152/1153/1154/1155/1156/1157/1158/1159/1160/1161/1162/1163/1164/1165/1166/1167/1168/1169/1170/1171/1172/1173/1174/1175/1176/1177/1178/1179/1180/1181/1182/1183/1184/1185/1186/1187/1188/1189/1190/1191/1192/1193/1194/1195/1196/1197/1198/1199/1200/1201/1202/1203/1204/1205/1206/1207/1208/1209/1210/1211/1212/1213/1214/1215/1216/1217/1218/1219/1220/1221/1222/1223/1224/1225/1226/1227/1228/1229/1230/1231/1232/1233/1234/1235/1236/1237/1238/1239/1240/1241/1242/1243/1244/1245/1246/1247/1248/1249/1250/1251/1252/1253/1254/1255/1256/1257/1258/1259/1260/1261/1262/1263/1264/1265/1266/1267/1268/1269/1270/1271/1272/1273/1274/1275/1276/1277/1278/1279/1280/1281/1282/1283/1284/1285/1286/1287/1288/1289/1290/1291/1292/1293/1294/1295/1296/1297/1298/1299/1300/1301/1302/1303/1304/1305/1306/1307/1308/1309/1310/1311/1312/1313/1314/1315/1316/1317/1318/1319/1320/1321/1322/1323/1324/1325/1326/1327/1328/1329/1330/1331/1332/1333/1334/1335/1336/1337/1338/1339/1340/1341/1342/1343/1344/1345/1346/1347/1348/1349/1350/1351/1352/1353/1354/1355/1356/1357/1358/1359/1360/1361/1362/1363/1364/1365/1366/1367/1368/1369/1370/1371/1372/1373/1374/1375/1376/1377/1378/1379/1380/1381/1382/1383/1384/1385/1386/1387/1388/1389/1390/1391/1392/1393/1394/1395/1396/1397/1398/1399/1400/1401/1402/1403/1404/1405/1406/1407/1408/1409/1410/1411/1412/1413/1414/1415/1416/1417/1418/1419/1420/1421/1422/1423/1424/1425/1426/1427/1428/1429/1430/1431/1432/1433/1434/1435/1436/1437/1438/1439/1440/1441/1442/1443/1444/1445/1446/1447/1448/1449/1450/1451/1452/1453/1454/1455/1456/1457/1458/1459/1460/1461/1462/1463/1464/1465/1466/1467/1468/1469/1470/1471/1472/1473/1474/1475/1476/1477/1478/1479/1480/1481/1482/1483/1484/1485/1486/1487/1488/1489/1490/1491/1492/1493/1494/1495/1496/1497/1498/1499/1500/1501/1502/1503/1504/1505/1506/1507/1508/1509/1510/1511/1512/1513/1514/1515/1516/1517/1518/1519/1520/1521/1522/1523/1524/1525/1526/1527/1528/1529/1530/1531/1532/1533/1534/1535/1536/1537/1538/1539/1540/1541/1542/1543/1544/1545/1546/1547/1548/1549/1550/1551/1552/1553/1554/1555/1556/1557/1558/1559/1560/1561/1562/1563/1564/1565/1566/1567/1568/1569/1570/1571/1572/1573/1574/1575/1576/1577/1578/1579/1580/1581/1582/1583/1584/1585/1586/1587/1588/1589/1590/1591/1592/1593/1594/1595/1596/1597/1598/1599/1600/1601/1602/1603/1604/1605/1606/1607/1608/1609/1610/1611/1612/1613/1614/1615/1616/1617/1618/1619/1620/1621/1622/1623/1624/1625/1626/1627/1628/1629/1630/1631/1632/1633/1634/1635/1636/1637/1638/1639/1640/1641/1642/1643/1644/1645/1646/1647/1648/1649/1650/1651/1652/1653/1654/1655/1656/1657/1658/1659/1660/1661/1662/1663/1664/1665/1666/1667/1668/1669/1670/1671/1672/1673/1674/1675/1676/1677/1678/1679/1680/1681/1682/1683/1684/1685/1686/1687/1688/1689/1690/1691/1692/1693/1694/1695/1696/1697/1698/1699/1700/1701/1702/1703/1704/1705/1706/1707/1708/1709/1710/1711/1712/1713/1714/1715/1716/1717/1718/1719/1720/1721/1722/1723/1724/1725/1726/1727/1728/1729/1730/1731/1732/1733/1734/1735/1736/1737/1738/1739/1740/1741/1742/1743/1744/1745/1746/1747/1748/1749/1750/1751/1752/1753/1754/1755/1756/1757/1758/1759/1760/1761/1762/1763/1764/1765/1766/1767/1768/1769/1770/1771/1772/1773/1774/1775/1776/1777/1778/1779/1780/1781/1782/1783/1784/1785/1786/1787/1788/1789/1790/1791/1792/1793/1794/1795/1796/1797/1798/1799/1800/1801/1802/1803/1804/1805/1806/1807/1808/1809/1810/1811/1812/1813/1814/1815/1816/1817/1818/1819/1820/1821/1822/1823/1824/1825/1826/1827/1828/1829/1830/1831/1832/1833/1834/1835/1836/1837/1838/1839/1840/1841/1842/1843/1844/1845/1846/1847/1848/1849/1850/1851/1852/1853/1854/1855/1856/1857/1858/1859/1860/1861/1862/1863/1864/1865/1866/1867/1868/1869/1870/1871/1872/1873/1874/1875/1876/1877/1878/1879/1880/1881/1882/1883/1884/1885/1886/1887/1888/1889/1890/1891/1892/1893/1894/1895/1896/1897/1898/1899/1900/1901/1902/1903/1904/1905/1906/1907/1908/1909/1910/1911/1912/1913/1914/1915/1916/1917/1918/1919/1920/1921/1922/1923/1924/1925/1926/1927/1928/1929/1930/1931/1932/1933/1934/1935/1936/1937/1938/1939/1940/1941/1942/1943/1944/1945/1946/1947/1948/1949/1950/1951/1952/1953/1954/1955/1956/1957/1958/1959/1960/1961/1962/1963/1964/1965/1966/1967/1968/1969/1970/1971/1972/1973/1974/1975/1976/1977/1978/1979/1980/1981/1982/1983/1984/1985/1986/1987/1988/1989/1990/1991/1992/1993/1994/1995/1996/1997/1998/1999/2000/2001/2002/2003/2004/2005/2006/2007/2008/2009/2010/2011/2012/2013/2014/2015/2016/2017/2018/2019/2020/2021/2022/2023/2024/2025/2026/2027/2028/2029/2030/2031/2032/2033/2034/2035/2036/2037/2038/2039/2040/2041/2042/2043/2044/2045/2046/2047/2048/2049/2050/2051/2052/2053/2054/2055/2056/2057/2058/2059/2060/2061/2062/2063/2064/2065/2066/2067/2068/2069/2070/2071/2072/2073/2074/2075/2076/2077/2078/2079/2080/2081/2082/2083/2084/2085/2086/2087/2088/2089/2090/2091/2092/2093/2094/2095/2096/2097/2098/2099/2100/2101/2102/2103/2104/2105/2106/2107/2108/2109/2110/2111/2112/2113/2114/2115/2116/2117/2118/2119/2120/2121/2122/2123/2124/2125/2126/2127/2128/2129/2130/2131/2132/2133/2134/2135/2136/2137/2138/2139/2140/2141/2142/2143/2144/2145/2146/2147/2148/2149/2150/2151/2152/2153/2154/2155/2156/2157/2158/2159/2160/2161/2162/2163/2164/2165/2166/2167/2168/2169/2170/2171/2172/2173/2174/2175/2176/2177/2178/2179/2180/2181/2182/2183/2184/2185/2186/2187/2188/2189/2190/2191/2192/2193/2194/2195/2196/2197/2198/2199/2200/2201/2202/2203/2204/2205/2206/2207/2208/2209/2210/2211/2212/2213/2214/2215/2216/2217/2218/2219/2220/2221/2222/2223/2224/2225/2226/2227/2228/2229/2230/2231/2232/2233/2234/2235/2236/2237/2238/2239/2240/2241/2242/2243/2244/2245/2246/2247/2248/2249/2250/2251/2252/2253/2254/2255/2256/2257/2258/2259/2260/2261/2262/2263/2264/2265/2266/2267/2268/2269/2270/2271/2272/2273/2274/2275/2276/2277/2278/2279/2280/2281/2282/2283/2284/2285/2286/2287/2288/2289/2290/2291/2292/2293/2294/2295/2296/2297/2298/2299/2300/2301/2302/2303/2304/2305/2306/2307/2308/2309/2310/2311/2312/2313/2314/2315/2316/2317/2318/2319/2320/2321/2322/2323/2324/2325/2326/2327/2328/2329/2330/2331/2332/2333/2334/2335/2336/2337/2338/2339/2340/2341/2342/2343/2344/2345/2346/2347/2348/2349/2350/2351/2352/2353/2354/2355/2356/2357/2358/2359/2360/2361/2362/2363/2364/2365/2366/2367/2368/2369/2370/2371/2372/2373/2374/2375/2376/2377/2378/2379/2380/2381/2382/2383/2384/2385/2386/2387/2388/2389/2390/2391/2392/2393/2394/2395/2396/2397/2398/2399/2400/2401/2402/2403/2404/2405/2406/2407/2408/2409/2410/2411/2412/2413/2414/2415/2416/2417/2418/2419/2420/2421/2422/2423/2424/2425/2426/2427/2428/2429/2430/2431/2432/2433/2434/2435/2436/2437/2438/2439/2440/2441/2442/2443/2444/2445/2446/2447/2448/2449/2450/2451/2452/2453/2454/2455/2456/2457/2458/2459/2460/2461/2462/2463/2464/2465/2466/2467/2468/2469/2470/2471/2472/2473/2474/2475/2476/2477/2478/2479/2480/2481/2482/2483/2484/2485/2486/2487/2488/2489/2490/2491/2492/2493/2494/2495/2496/2497/2498/2499/2500/2501/2502/2503/2504/2505/2506/2507/2508/2509/2510/2511/2512/2513/2514/2515/2516/2517/2518/2519/2520/2521/2522/2523/2524/2525/2526/2527/2528/2529/2530/2531/2532/2533/2534/2535/2536/2537/2538/2539/2540/2541/2542/2543/2544/2545/2546/2547/2548/2549/2550/2551/2552/2553/2554/2555/2556/2557/2558/2559/2560/2561/2562/2563/2564/2565/2566/2567/2568/2569/2570/2571/2572/2573/2574/257

Labour chooses left-winger to contest Warrington

From Richard Ford, Warrington

Mr Douglas Hoyle, a former Labour MP for Nelson and Colne and a left-winger, was chosen yesterday as Labour candidate in the Warrington by-election, which is expected to be held on either July 16 or 23.

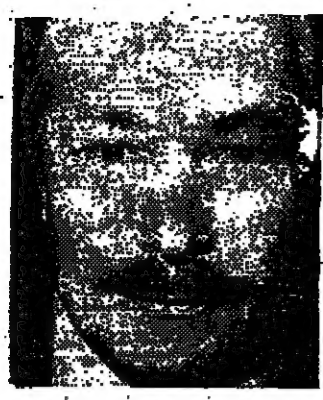
He gained 20 votes in the second ballot at the selection meeting, giving him an overall majority of one over the combined vote of Mr Michael Hall, a strongly favoured local councillor sponsored by the Cooperative Party, and Mrs Margaret Beckett, who was Margaret Jackson's MP for Lincoln from 1974 to 1979.

There was heavy trade union lobbying for Mr Hoyle as part of an attempt to stop Mr Hall securing the nomination.

The previous MP, Sir Thomas Williams, who had a majority of more than 10,000 at the last general election, had been a Co-op-sponsored candidate and a faction in the local Labour Party wanted a change to a trade union candidate.

Mr Hoyle, aged 51, is sponsored by the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs of which he is a vice-president, and met the local party's preference for a candidate from the North-west with strong industrial connections.

While one of his rivals for the nomination said afterwards that the local party thought Mr Hoyle was a moderate, he is a former member of the Tribune group, a member of the party's National Executive Committee and supports uni-



Mr Douglas Hoyle: "Bloody nose" for SDP predicted.

lateral disarmament and British withdrawal from the EEC. His selection gave Labour voters a clear choice between the policies being proposed by the party leadership and those of the Social Democratic Party, whose candidate will be Mr Roy Jenkins, the former Labour Home Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr Hoyle was born and grew up in Lancashire and still lives at Chorley, his birthplace; he is widely respected among trade unionists in the north-west. He emphasized his local connections several times after his selection. "I am not coming from the south. I am from the north-west," he declared.

In an obvious jibe at Mr Jenkins, who travelled from his home in London to stay at a local hotel when he was chosen as the SDP candidate, Mr Hoyle said: "I am not going to move

like some people into an hotel."

He predicted that the SDP would get a "bloody nose" on polling day. "I think they will get a severe beating. I do not think they have any roots in Warrington or know anything about the problems of the people."

At Labour's selection meeting 39 of the 43 members of the party's general management committee spent almost three hours listening to the six short-listed candidates.

Others on the short list, drawn up from 57 nominations, included Mr Joseph Baldwin, a councillor from Wigan, Mr Terence Wynne, a councillor from Leigh, and Mr John Garside, the Labour leader of Warrington Council.

Afterwards Mr Hoyle said: "Let us tell the people that Thatcherism has failed and that there is only one answer, and that is the Labour Party." He said the party would increase its majority in the by-election.

The main issue would be unemployment, which in Warrington had more than doubled from 5 per cent in 1979 to more than 12 per cent.

Asked what he would support in the battle for the deputy leadership of the party, Mr Hoyle said the by-election was not about the deputy-leadership, adding: "I have not made up my mind, but I hope all the candidates will come up to support me."

Mr Hoyle also supports selective import control in key industries.

Labour reselection, page 2

Healey team jubilant over opinion poll result

By Philip Webster
Political Staff

Supporters of Mr Denis Healey in Labour's deputy leadership contest were jubilant yesterday over the results of an opinion poll showing that he was the overwhelming choice of most Labour voters.

Leaders of Mr Wedgwood Benn's campaign saw it as further evidence of media support for Mr Healey.

Mr Giles Radice, MP for Chester-le-Street and member of Mr Healey's campaign team, said last night that the survey by Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) in *The Sunday Times* clearly underlined the importance of Mr Healey to the Labour leadership and the party's chances of regaining power.

"It confirms what we have always known. Mr Healey is extremely popular among Labour voters and trade unionists. Labour MPs and the trade unions want a Labour government. To achieve power you have to win elections and this poll underlines that we are more likely to do that with Mr Healey in the post of deputy leader than anyone else."

The poll is an important boost to Mr Healey on the eve of the annual conference of the Transport and General Workers' Union in Brighton. In the poll, three in five Labour voters chose Mr Healey and one in five Mr Benn. Eighty-eight per cent of TGWU members opted for Mr Healey and 19 per cent for Mr Benn.

Mr Radice said the Healey camp challenged the conventional wisdom that Mr John Silkin would win the TGWU vote on the deputy leadership on the first ballot and Mr Benn on the second.

"We have in no way conceded the TGWU vote. This poll shows Mr Healey's support in the union and we hope that we may get it."

Mr Healey is to address a meeting of the Labour Solidarity campaign in Brighton today. Mr Radice said: "We want to speak at a fringe meeting of the Confederation of Health Service Employees conference."

"We aim to bring the results of the poll to the attention of as many people as possible," Mr Radice said. "We want to meet the next election and when one talks of elections Denis Healey becomes more and more important to the Labour party."

TGWU deputy, page 2
David Wood, page 13



Lisa Hayzer, aged seven, on her shire horse Minstrel yesterday after winning the class for the best young handler of a heavy horse at the Putney Show in south-west London.

Union chief questions closed shop

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Brighton

The CBI gained an unexpected ally in its battle against the closed shop yesterday when the acting leader of Britain's largest union declared himself opposed to coercive recruitment.

Mr Alex Kitson, deputy general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said: "I have never agreed with the closed shop as part of a condition of employment between the employee and the employer."

Emphasizing that he was speaking for himself, rather than for the 1.8 million-strong TGWU, which opens its policy conference today, Mr Kitson said: "I agree with 100 per cent membership trade unionism. We will work and fight for that."

"But there is a difference between an employer telling a man that he has to be a member of a union because he has signed an agreement, and the man saying: 'You must be a member of the union. There is a big difference.'"

Mr Kitson's remarks startled industrial reporters attending his pre-conference press briefing. They expected a strong attack on the anti-shop measures being proposed by the CBI, but were taken to an unexpected coincidence of views.

The acting leader of the transport workers went on to say that there was a great deal of weakness in existing closed shops, some of which go back many years.

"Activity in places like that has not been to the advantage of the unions," he said, arguing that rank-and-file members should determine how the union operated in any industry or plant.

"If they want to fight for 100 per cent trade unionism, we will support them to get it," Mr Kitson insisted.

He denied that his views would be regarded as backing for the CBI's attitude, though it is difficult to see how they could be interpreted otherwise.

Like Mr Kitson, the CBI

argues that unions should seek 100 per cent membership by providing the best possible service to members, rather than by forcing new or existing employees to join the appropriate union.

The TGWU effectively imposes closed shops in a number of industrial sectors, including the docks and London Transport.

Mr Kitson, who is standing in for Mr Mostyn-Evans, the general secretary, absent on sick leave, will have an opportunity to state his position more clearly later this week when delegates to the biennial conference determine their policy on labour law.

The union will certainly express strong hostility to the 1980 Employment Act, and demand that the next Labour government lives up to its pledge to repeal reforms passed by Mrs Margaret Thatcher's administration.

CBI proposals, page 2
Leading article, page 13

Unions seek details on railways investment

Continued from page 1

in Scotland next week when the BR chairman is also expected to speak.

In the talks which will take place later today under the aegis of the Rail Council, leaders of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) could well take a stronger line.

A recent conference decision called for early industrial action to be implemented if the Government failed to approve sufficient investment funds, but the Aslef executive has held back from calling such action ahead of the statement by Mr Treasury.

But the rigorous conditions which the Government is expected to attach to its approval for the electrification programme going ahead were foreshadowed at the end of last week by Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury.

He said that there had been a failure to make the kind of changes which would increase productivity, including the change to single manning of freight trains, flexible rostering of driving crews and the removal of artificial demarcations between jobs. Productivity over the 10 years to last year had improved by only five per cent.

Today's Parliamentary statement and discussions are set against the background of an expected announcement later this week of the Railway Staff National Tribunal findings on the current pay dispute.

British Rail has refused to budge from its seven per cent offer while the unions were claiming parity with other settlements in the nationalised industries which have been running at between 12-15 per cent.

Union leaders are hopeful that the tribunal, led by Lord MacArthur, will increase the management's offer to about 9.8 per cent to mirror the increase in basic pay won by mineworkers.

It is understood that some union leaders have indicated privately that they think such an offer would be acceptable to their members.

WEST BLAMED FOR PEKING'S CRIME

From David Bonavia
Peking, June 21

Mr Am Lin, head of Peking's police forces, has blamed "corrupting" cultural influences from Western countries for part of the city's crime wave.

Mr Am told a rally of 10,000 people at a stadium here that murder, rape, robbery and arson posed "serious problems

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron and trustee of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, visits rallies in North Yorkshire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Somerset, Cambridge and Kent, in connexion with the scheme's twenty-fifth anniversary.

The Prince of Wales, president of the Mary Rose Trust, dives on the site of that ship off Portsmouth, 11.30 am.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends garden party given by Tradescant Trust, Hatfield House, 3 pm.

Princess Margaret attends reception given by High Commissioner for the Eastern Caribbean Commission to launch royal wedding

stamps to be issued in Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, London Hilton, 12 pm.

The Duke of Gloucester, as president, British Consultants Bureau, lunches at Merchant Taylors' Hall, 12.45 pm.

The Duke of Kent, president of the All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, attends championship meeting, Wimbledon, 1.45 pm.

Princess Alexandra opens Nissan House, operational headquarters of Chevron Petroleum (UK), operators of Nissan oilfield, Alzira, Aberdeen, 11.30 am.

Talks, lectures: "Expressionism in the North", Mary Ellis, Tate Gallery, 1 pm.

Films: "The Study of Draw-

ings" and "Photography-Nadar the Great", National Gallery, 1 pm.

"The Kingdom of Urutu", Dominguez Colton, British Museum, 11.30 am.

21st Darwin Lecture: The Implications of Ploocene Hominids, Dr. W. H. R. Jones, Institute of Biology, 41 Queen's Gate, Kensington, 5.30 pm.

Exhibitions: John Piper Exhibition: Paintings and graphics, Dorchester Abbey, Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, 10 am to 7 pm.

"Fashion and fantasy", contemporary jewellery, Arnold's Gallery, 200, Tottenham Court Road, 11 am to 5 pm.

Seychelles Stamps, Stanley Gibson's Romano House Gallery, 399 Strand, London, 9.30 am to 4.45 pm.

Manuscript "81, contemporary architectural drawings, 7 Dials Gallery, 52 Dials Street, London, 10 am to 5 pm.

Landtime music: Delme Quartet play Haydn, St. John's, Smith Square, London, 1 pm.

Sonia Nedrum, mezzo-soprano, Margaret Gibbs, piano, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, 1.05 pm.

Festival of British organ music, St. Peter, Newport, 1.15 pm.

Memorial concert for Frank Merrick with Stella Wright, mezzo, Alexander Morgan, tenor, and Shirley Woods, piano, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, 1.15 pm.

Lincoln Cathedral: June 26 and 27, concert of dancing, Goldsmith's College, London University, 6.15 pm.

Wells Cathedral: June 25, recital, Eirian Domesthorpe of Norway, 7.30 pm.

Norwich Cathedral: June 24, organ recital, Jennifer Bate, 8 pm.

St Peter, Newport, 1.15 pm. Which: June 26, recital, Catherine and Stephen Waters, 1 pm.

Canterbury Cathedral: June 23, concert, Westminster Choir of St. Dunstons, 7.30 pm.

concert, Royal Opera House, 12 pm.

All Saints, Langham Place: June 26, concert of dancing, Goldsmith's College, 6.30 pm.

Air fares

World Airways's £100 bookable fare from London (Gatwick) to Baltimore-Washington goes up to £145 on July 1. As there is a minimum seven-day advance purchase requirement, round-trip fares for reservations at the cheaper price. Standby seats remain at £39.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Representation of the People Bill, second reading. Lords (2.30): British Nationality Bill, second reading.

Church music

Winchester Cathedral: June 26, concert, Bonn Symphony Orchestra, 7.30 pm.

Guilford Cathedral: June 25, organ recital, Roy Massey, 8 pm; June 27, concert, Surrey Festival Choir, 7 pm.

St Dunstons: June 26, organ recital, Harold Herreshall, 12.30 pm.

Westminster Abbey: June 25, organ recital, Hugh McLean, 6.30 pm.

St Ann's Church, Manchester: June 24, Haydn's Creation, Halle Choir, 7.30 pm.

Lincoln Cathedral: June 26 and 27, concert of dancing, Goldsmith's College, London University, 6.15 pm.

Wells Cathedral: June 25, recital, Eirian Domesthorpe of Norway, 7.30 pm.

Norwich Cathedral: June 24, organ recital, Jennifer Bate, 8 pm.

St Peter, Newport, 1.15 pm. Which: June 26, recital, Catherine and Stephen Waters, 1 pm.

Canterbury Cathedral: June 23, concert, Westminster Choir of St. Dunstons, 7.30 pm.

concert, Royal Opera House, 12 pm.

All Saints, Langham Place: June 26, concert of dancing, Goldsmith's College, 6.30 pm.

Winning numbers in the weekly draw of the National Lottery: prizes are: £100,000, 12VW 008373 (winner comes from Camden, London); £25,000, 6WT 12053 (Cheshire); £50,000, 48F 1692589 (Hampshire).

Today's anniversaries: Giuseppe Mazzini, Italian statesman, born 2 June 1805; Niccolò Machiavelli, Italian historian, died in Florence, 1527; George V crowned, 1911.

Premium bond winners: Winning numbers in the weekly draw of the Premium Bonds: prizes are: £100,000, 12VW 008373 (winner comes from Camden, London); £25,000, 6WT 12053 (Cheshire); £50,000, 48F 1692589 (Hampshire).

Roads: London and the South-east: M2, Kent, coastbound carriageway shut overnight from junction 1 (Roehampton) to junction 3 (Maidstone) and London-bound carriageway closed to one lane; coastbound drivers advised to use M25; M20 and A226.

Many roads at Wimbledon affected by parking restrictions and closures; Church Road, Marryat Road and Somerset Road one-way streets during tournament.

London: FT Index rose 0.3 to 541.4. Published daily except Sundays, January 1, December 25 and 26 and Good Friday by The Financial Times Ltd, London W1A 3AA.

Weather

The general situation. Pressure is high over the British Isles but weak frontal troughs will affect N Scotland.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight:

London, Central & East of England, Midlands: Dry, July sunny periods, wind variable; temp 20 to 22°C (68 to 72°F).

SE England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods but cloudy at five pm; NW moderate; temp 18 to 20°C (64 to 68°F); cooler in the evening.

SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District: Isky at 6 am; dry, sunny periods; wind light variable; temp 20 to 22°C (68 to 72°F); cooler in the evening.

RE England, Scotland, Edinburgh and Glasgow: Dry, sunny periods; wind light variable; temp 20 to 22°C (68 to 72°F); cooler in the evening.

NW Scotland: Cloudy at 6 am with a little light rain or drizzle in places; wind light variable; temp 15 to 18°C (59 to 64°F).

SW, NW Scotland: Cloudy rain or drizzle at times; wind light variable; temp 15 to 18°C (59 to 64°F).

Delaware: For tomorrow and Wednesday: Dry and sunny; temp 20 to 22°C (68 to 72°F).

Delaware: For Thursday and Friday: Dry and sunny; temp 20 to 22°C (68 to 72°F).

Delaware: For Saturday and Sunday: Dry and sunny; temp 20 to 22°C (68 to 72°F).

Delaware: For Monday and Tuesday: Dry and sunny; temp 20 to 22°C (68 to 72°F).

Delaware: For Wednesday and Thursday: Dry and sunny; temp 20 to 22°C (68 to 72°F).

Delaware: For Friday and Saturday: Dry and sunny; temp 20 to 22°C (68 to 72°F).

Delaware: For Sunday and Monday: Dry and sunny; temp 20 to 22°C (68 to 72°F).

Delaware: For Tuesday and Wednesday: Dry and sunny; temp 20 to 22°C (68 to 72°F).

Delaware: For Thursday and Friday: Dry and sunny; temp 20 to 22°C (68 to 72°F).

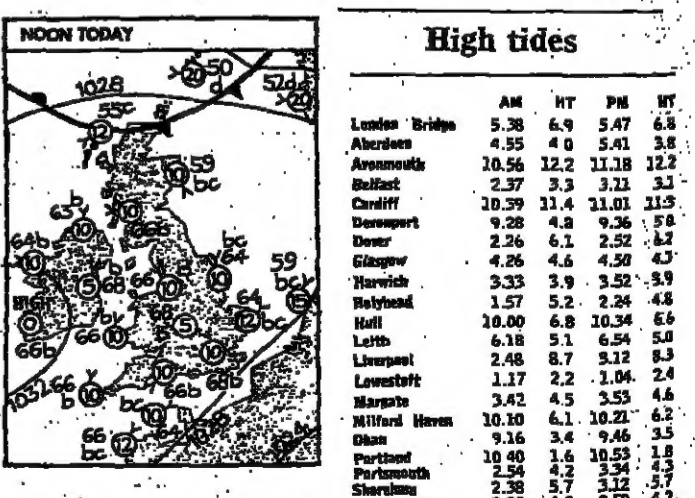
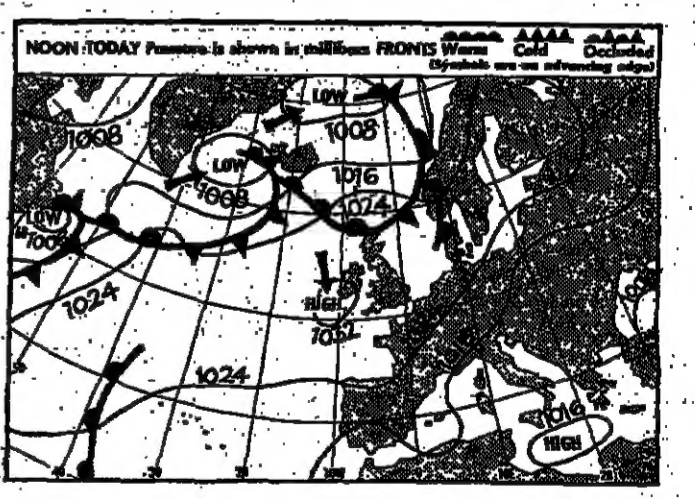
Delaware: For Saturday and Sunday: Dry and sunny; temp 20 to 22°C (68 to 72°F).

Delaware: For Monday and Tuesday: Dry and sunny; temp 20 to 22°C (68 to 72°F).

Delaware: For Wednesday and Thursday: Dry and sunny; temp 20 to 22°C (68 to 72°F).

Delaware: For Friday and Saturday: Dry and sunny; temp 20 to 22°C (68 to 72°F).

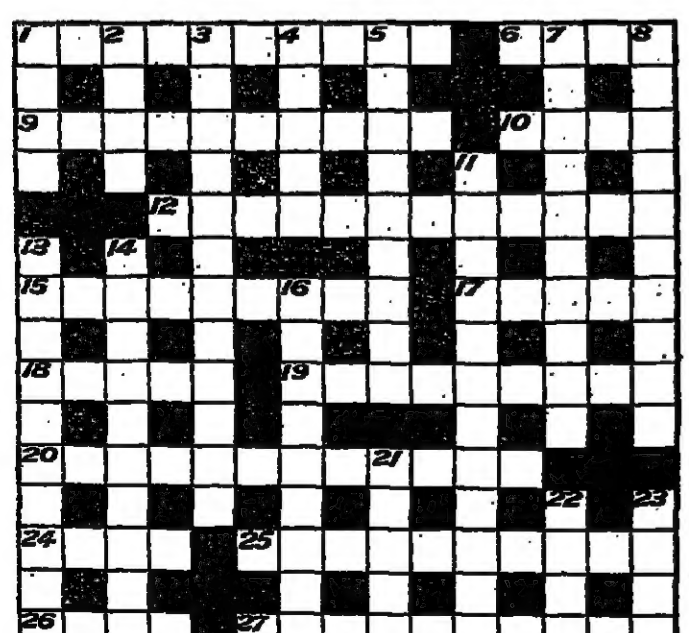
Delaware: For Sunday and Monday: Dry and sunny; temp 20 to 22°C (68 to 72°F).



At the resorts			
Resort	Sea	Wind	Temp
Amble	11.0	14	57
Bournemouth	10.6	15	59
Brighton	10.4	16	60
Bristol	10.2	17	61
Cardiff	10.0	18	62
Cheltenham	9.8	19	63
Colchester	9.6	20	64
Exeter	9.4	21	65
Gloucester	9.2	22	66
Harrogate	9.0	23	67
Hull	8.8	24	68
Leeds	8.6	25	69
Liverpool	8.4	26	70
Manchester	8.2	27	71
Nottingham	8.0	28	72
Sheffield	7.8	29	73
Southampton	7.6	30	74
Stoke-on-Avon	7.4	31	75
Torquay	7.2	32	76
Walsley	7.0	33	77
Weymouth	6.8	34	78
Widnes	6.6	35	79
Worcester	6.4	36	80
Wrexham	6.2	37	81
Wynne	6.0	38	82
Wynne	5.8	39	83
Wynne	5.6	40	84
Wynne	5.4	41	85
Wynne	5.2	42	86
Wynne	5.0	43	87
Wynne	4.8	44	88
Wynne	4.6	45	89
Wynne	4.4	46	90
Wynne	4.2	47	91
Wynne	4.0	48	92
Wynne	3.8	49	93
Wynne	3.6	50	94
Wynne	3.4	51	95
Wynne	3.2	52	96
Wynne	3.0	53	97
Wynne	2.8	54	98
Wynne	2.6	55	99
Wynne	2.4	56	100

Abroad			
City	Sea	Wind	Temp
Amsterdam	11.0	14	57
Antwerp	10.6	15	59
Berlin	10.4	16	60
Brussels	10.2	17	61
Copenhagen	10.0	18	62
Dublin	9.8	19	63
Hamburg	9.6	20	64
London	9.4	21	65
Lyons	9.2	22	66
Madrid	9.0	23	67
Moscow	8.8	24	68
Paris	8.6	25	69
Rome	8.4	26	70
Stockholm	8.2	27	71
Vienna	8.0	28	72
Zurich	7.8	29	73

The Times Crossword No 15,558

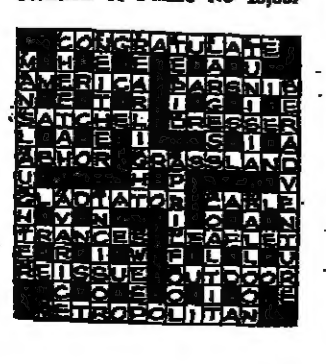


ACROSS

- 1 A trying lot, though I don't hope (10).
- 2 A sort of drop (4).
- 3 Child from prison, was found growing up in a cave (10).
- 4 As at present associated with winter (4).
- 5 Interference? This compares, roughly (12).
- 6 One of nine volumes devoted to Tom? (9).
- 7 Table for a novice sailor (5).
- 8 Womersley's daughter in Womersley town (5).
- 9 A ruin, perhaps painter catches it—The Imagined Country (9).
- 10 Made to return, he may sell it (4).
- 11 Literal army question in the Middle East? (4).
- 12 Charged? Taking in Defence Intelligence? It's not clear (4).
- 13 May be sheer, this promontory (4).
- 14 We derive illumination from their branches (10).

DOWN

- 1 It's only fair! (4).
- 2 Face being confined to bed? (4).
- 3 School teacher takes hours restoring order (12).
- 4 Play-time (5).



Solution of Puzzle No 15,557

Source: Harward, June 12, p. 815.